New-York Daily Times.

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FROM KANSAS.

THE NEW ENTANGLEMENT.

AFFAIRS IN LAWRENCE.

THE CHARTER.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE—PROSPECTS.

Origin of the Present Difficulty.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, July 16, 1857.

A series of events is now transpiring in Lawrence which, ultimately, must have a decisive effect on our present difficulties, and which will either ensure or ruin the success of Governor WALKER in his effort to restore peace and harmony to this Territory.

The present difficulty originated in this way: While the Territorial Legislature was in session at Lecompton last Fall, a number of the Lawrence people who were interested, no doubt, to a large extent in the property of the town, and consequently desirous to adopt every means calculated to advance the general prosperity, applied to that Legislature for a City Charter. The application was favorably received, the subject was favorably treated, and the charter, which appears to me to be an excellent one, was granted nearly if not absolutely in the form suggested by the applicants. Here commences the imbroglio. This application, it is clear, was a virtual acknowledgment of the validity of the Territorial Legislature, and as such it was regarded with much disfavor by the greater portion of those whom it was designed to benefit. The natural consequence was that when it was submitted to the citizens of Lawrence for adoption or rejection, they voted it down by a considerable majority. Subsequently an effort was made to obtain a charter from the Free State Legislature at Topeka, but without success. The people of Lawrence now found themselves without any prospect of a Charter at all. They would not take what they could get, and they could not get what they would take. What was to be done? Admire their Alexandrian mode of cutting over the difficulty! Without a shadow of warrant or authority, save what they set forth, (after the manner of the three tailors of Tooley-street, who headed their manifesto, "We, the people of England, &c.,) in the first of the accompanying documents, they frame a charter for themselves, adopt it themselves, elect officers under it themselves, and declare they are now going to enforce it themselves. That, I take it, is the sublimity of coolness. Governor WALKER, however, seems determined to [illegible] such [illegible]. The moment he heard of what had been done, he started at a hard trot (in a [illegible] of course) for Lawrence, and thence rushed through to Fort Leavenworth, where he ordered out a whole regiment (the Second Dragoons) to suppress the rebellious proceeding in embryo.

The Charter was adopted on Saturday evening last, and the election for officers to enforce its provisions was held on Monday.

To-day (Thursday) the troops, under command of Colonel COOKE, proceed to the vicinity of Lawrence. They have been provisioned for ten days.

It is not my province to criticise this movement on the part of the Executive. All I have to say is, that, as an impartial observer of men and events in this Territory, the Governor's proceeding will lead to one of two results: It will either effect a total severance of the moderate Free State from the ultra and Abolition party, or it will reunite them, for, bear in mind, as I have ever predicted, they are now divided, and produce a firm and determined coalition. In the former event the result will be a Democratic Free State victory; in the latter it will be a renewal, in the most aggravated and disastrous form, of the bloody strife which has already stained the history of Kansas.

And this conflict, it must be remembered, will not be, as before, a struggle for the mastery between two hostile parties. It will not be a weak guerilla warfare between Border Ruffians and Free-State men, for the former now constitute but a mere handful of the actual [illegible] of the Territory. But it will be a conflict between a rebellious community and the Government of the United States. How the matter will end, it would [illegible] impossible for me to say. The cessation [illegible] from all aggravating and [illegible] proceedings on the part of those who have been [illegible] framing, adopting and putting into force that miserable fungus, the new charter, is the [illegible] generally predicted, and, I need hardly add, most anxiously hoped for.

This preliminary explanation will enable you clearly to understand the documents which I subjoin. The [illegible] immediately follows, (and to which I have already alluded,) is the pronunciamento of the committee appointed to draw up the charter, and forms part of the printed slip on which that document appears:

TO THE PEOPLE.

In presenting the accompanying charter, it may not be improper for your Committee to state a few of the reasons which seem to render the organization of a city government not only proper but imperative.

It will hardly be disputed that the people are the only true and legitimate fountain of all human government. Political and social rights are not dependent upon the gift of organizations, but are inherent in the people.

All governments, whether State or municipal, depend primarily upon the will of the people, and exist only for their protection and convenience, it follows that in the absence of constituted authorities and organized government, the people are left to act in their primary and independent capacity, and form a government for themselves.

Such is the condition of the people of Lawrence with reference to their municipal affairs. For more than two years we have lived without law. Owing to the orderly and peace loving character of our citizens, we have happily been preserved so far from many of the evils which would usually be incident to such a situation. As our population, however, increases, and the City fills up, the necessity for some municipal organization is every day becoming more and more apparent. Police regulations are necessary for the preservation of order and peace; sanitary measures are necessary for the preservation of health; we are unprotected against the ravages of fire; in short, all the varied necessities of a rapidly growing city demand a municipal government.

The only point of embarrassment in this movement arises from the unhappy condition of the affairs in our Territory. Under ordinary circumstances the more regular method of proceeding would be, to obtain a charter from the Territorial authorities. As the Territorial Government, however, in no sense represents the people of Kansas, was not elected by them, and has therefore no right to legislate for them, we cannot accept of a charter at its hands. And as the State Government has not as yet deemed it advisable to proceed to the organization of local and municipal governments, we cannot obtain a charter from it. There is, therefore, left us only the alternative of a charter springing directly from the people, or a continuance in our present unorganized condition.

Under these circumstances you have seen fit to instruct us to prepare a charter, having discussed its provisions in a preliminary assemblage, and now propose to submit it to a fair vote of the people for approval or rejection.

In the event of its adoption, it is believed that the beneficial effects of a city government will be so apparent to all, that no good citizen will feel inclined to dispute its authority or resist its claims. As its action will be purely local and have reference merely to our own internal affairs, no collision is apprehended with any other organization claiming to exercise general jurisdiction in the Territory.

(Signed) J. BLOOD,
COL. S. W. ELDRIDGE,
G. W. HUTCHINSON,
G. STEARNS,
GEO. FORD.

The Charter of Lawrence.

The following is the charter adopted by the citizens of Lawrence:

Be it ordained by the inhabitants of the town of Lawrence—1. That all that district of country contained within the following limits, to wit: beginning at a point in the middle of the channel of Kansas River [illegible] rods west of the northeast corner of section thirty-one, in township twelve, range twenty, thence due south to the centre of the southeast quarter of said section thirty-one; thence due west to the west [illegible] of said section; thence due north to a point [illegible] rods north of the northwest corner of said section thirty-one; thence east to the middle of the channel of the Kansas River; thence with the middle of the channel of the said river to the place of beginning—shall be and is hereby erected into a city, by the name of the CITY OF LAWRENCE, and the inhabitants thereof shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of the City of Lawrence, and by that name they and their successors shall be known in law, have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity, and in all actions and matters whatsoever; may grant, purchase, receive, and hold property, real and personal, within the said city, and no other, (burial grounds excepted,) and may lease, sell, and dispose of the same for the benefit of the city, and may do all other acts as natural persons; may have a common seal, and break and alter the same at pleasure.

2. The corporate powers and duties of said city shall be vested in a Mayor and Board of seven Aldermen, who shall be chosen by the qualified electors for the term of one year, shall be at least twenty-one years of age, and citizens of this State and of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and inhabitants of the said city ninety days prior to said election, and all vacancies shall be filled by election as aforesaid in such manner as shall be provided by ordinance. When the convenience of the inhabitants shall require it, the city shall be divided into convenient wards, which may be altered from time to time and new wards established, and the Aldermen shall be apportioned among the several wards according to the number of qualified electors in each.

3. The Mayor and Aldermen shall appoint their clerk and all other officers within the city which are not ordered by law or ordinance to be otherwise appointed, or elected, and shall judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of their own members. A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as the board may provide.

4. The stated meetings of the Board shall be held on the second Tuesday of each month, at such place as they may appoint; but the Mayor may call special meetings by notice to each of the members of said Board.

5. No member of the Board shall, during the period for which he was elected, be appointed to, or be competent to hold any office, the emoluments of which are paid from the city treasury, or be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from the city treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of said Board, nor shall any such member be directly or indirectly interested in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the Corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments, or become security for any officer appointed by said Board, or for any contractor under the city government.

6. When any vacancy shall happen in the office of Mayor by death, resignation, removal, or absence from the city, refusal to qualify, or otherwise, the aldermen shall elect one of their own number for the time being, who shall exercise the office of Mayor until such vacancy shall be filled, and in case of vacancy, as aforesaid, other than a temporary absence, The person exercising the office of mayor shall cause a new election to be held, giving ten days notice thereof by proclamation.

7. The Mayor and Board of Aldermen shall have power by ordinance to levy and collect taxes upon real and personal property within the city not exceeding one half of one per centum upon the assessed value thereof, except as hereinafter excepted, to make regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases; to make regulations to secure the general health of the inhabitants; to prevent and remove nuisances; to establish night watches and patrols; erect lamps in the streets, and lighting the same; to provide for licensing, taxing and regulating auctions, retailers, ordinaries and taverns, billiard tables, hackney carriages, wagons, carts, drays, pawnbrokers, hawkers and pedlers, theatrical and other shows and amusements; to restrain and prohibit tippling houses, gaming houses, bawdy houses, and other disorderly houses; to establish and regulate markets; to establish and repair bridges; to open and keep in repair streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, drains and sewers, and keep the same clean; to provide the city with water; to provide for safe keeping standard weights and measures, for the regulation of weights and measures to be used in said city; to regulate the cleaning of chimneys and fix the fees therefor; to provide for the prevention and extinguishment of fires; to provide for the inspection of lumber and other building materials to be sold or used therein; to regulate and order partition and parapet walls and partition fences; to regulate the inspection of butter, lard, wood, and the weight and quality of bread; the storage of gunpowder, tar, pitch, hemp, and other combustible material; to erect pumps in the streets for the convenience of the inhabitants, and from time to time pass such ordinances to carry into effect this act, and the powers hereby granted as the good of the inhabitants may require, and impose and appropriate fines and forfeitures for the breach of any ordinance, and provide for the collection thereof; *Provided*, that no tax shall be laid upon the wearing apparel, or necessary tools or implements of any person used in carrying on his trade or profession, nor shall the same be subject to distress or sale for tax.

8. On the application of the holders of more than one-half of the front of the lots on any street, or part of a street, it shall be lawful for the Mayor and Aldermen to levy and collect a special tax on the holders of the lots on said street, or part of a street, according to their respective fronts, for the purpose of paving or planking such street, or part of a street, or for the purpose of paving or planking the sidewalks of such street, or part of a street; upon a similar application, to levy a tax in the same manner for the purpose of lighting the streets, or erecting lamps therein.

9. The Mayor and Aldermen shall have power to regulate, pave and improve the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys within the limits of the city.

10. The style of ordinances of the said corporation shall be: "Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city of Lawrence," and all ordinances shall, within one month after they are passed, be published in some newspaper printed in said city.

11. The corporate Board shall appoint a clerk or register of the city who shall perform the duties of clerk to the Board of Aldermen when in session; he shall keep a book or books wherein shall be entered all the proceedings of the Board, which book or books shall at all proper times be open to the inspection of the inhabitants of the city, and he shall keep and preserve in his office all records, public papers and documents belonging to the city, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined on him by ordinance; he shall hold office for the term of one year unless sooner removed.

12. The Mayor and each of the Aldermen, and every other officer of the Corporation shall, before entering on the duties of this office take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before some Judge or Justice of the Peace, or other proper officer, to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and faithfully to discharge the duties of his office.

13. There shall be elected at each general election three City Assessors, a City Treasurer, and one Justice of the Peace in each Ward, who shall, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of their office, take the oath of office by this act prescribed, and the City Treasurer shall enter into bond with the said corporation, with sufficient security, the amount to be fixed by the Board of Aldermen, to be approved of by the Mayor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, which bond shall be deposited and recorded in the Clerk's office.

14. At each general election there shall be elected a City Marshal, who shall, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, take the oath of office by this act prescribed, and enter into bond to the said corporation with sufficient sureties, the amount to be fixed by the Board of Aldermen, to be approved of by the Mayor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, which shall be deposited, recorded and kept on file in the Clerk's office, and said Marshal shall possess the same powers and perform the same duties within the city as the Constables in the different townships possess in their respective townships, and shall moreover execute and return all process which may be issued by the Mayor, or any Alderman, he shall collect all city taxes, and perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by ordinance, and shall be entitled to the same compensations of collectors, sheriffs, and constables in like cases.

15. A general election for the officers of the corporation shall be held on the first Monday in March, in each and every year, in such manner as the Mayor and Aldermen may by ordinance provide. At all such elections the vote shall be by ballot, and the judges of such election or any two of them shall make out and deliver to each person elected a certificate thereof, and the person so elected shall take and subscribe the oath of office before some judge or justice of the peace, or other proper person, which being endorsed on such certificate shall be certified by such judge or justice.

The foregoing provisions of this act shall take effect as soon as they shall be accepted by the inhabitants of said town and not before, in the manner following, that is to say:

An election shall be held on the second Wednesday of July inst., at the office of LADD & PRENTISS, at which place all qualified electors, who reside within the limits prescribed in the first section of this act, shall be entitled to vote, and at the said election the voters shall vote by ballot for or against the city charter, and if a majority of all the votes given shall be for the city charter, then the first election for city officers shall be held at the same place on the second Monday in July inst., said election be held and conducted by A. D. SEARL, C. HORNSBY, H. CAMPBELL, as judges. The officers elected at the first election shall continue in office until the first Monday in May, A. D. 1858, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified: *Provided*, that the General Assembly may at any time repeal, alter, amend or modify this act at pleasure.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

As it is already the last minute with me, I must close my dispatch, *nolens volens*. Of the result of the expedition against Lawrence I shall endeavor to send you early intelligence. Allow me, however, to occupy another minute with a personal matter. It has been stated and reiterated time and again in the *Tribune* that I am Gov. WALKER's Private Secretary. That is simply untrue. I am no more his private secretary than I am that of the recording angel. Personally, I am indifferent to the announcement, because, being an old newspaper man myself, I am the last in the world to feel offended by anything that any newspaper may say of me. That amiable and sweet-tempered valetudinarian, the *Evening Post*, informs its limited circle of readers that I am your former Washington correspondent. Personally I am as impervious to that assertion as to the charge of the *Tribune*. But as I have not the slightest desire to detract from the credit of any gentleman, I beg to repudiate the soft impeachment of the *Post*, *toto coelo*.

F. H. C.

Items.

A burlesque upon Gov. WALKER's Proclamation has been circulated in Lawrence. The following is a specimen of the production:

A scout whom I had sent out to reconnoitre, informs me that your Mayor and Common Council have already had the audacity to assemble in a private room. Gentlemen, this is the first overt act in your programme of treason. Once more, I appeal to you to desist. I have also learned that the Topeka Legislature refused to allow you to sprinkle Rosemary [illegible] with water, and I now warn you that if you continue this treasonable business I shall be obliged to arrest your proceedings with my faithful soldiery—if possible without the effusion of blood, but treason must be punished anyhow. I beg you to pause in your mad career. You are endangering the peace of the Union. If your minds need sprinkling, have I not, in my inaugural and in my various stump speeches, pointed out to you a peaceful and Constitutional method of doing it? By the love you bear your wives and children, cease these treasonable practices!

[illegible] Providence who smiles rain upon the just and unjust, upon the rebellious and loyal, upon Lawrence and Lecompton, incline your hearts unto peace and submission.

R. J. W.

Sentiments of the Free-State Men.

From the Lawrence Republican.

We are willing to take any good that Governor WALKER can offer to us. *If* he can insure to us a fair vote upon the "Plug-Ugly" Constitution, we are ready to do it, and kill the foul monster at once. *If* he can secure to us a vote in October—not under Border Ruffian auspices, but under a law of Congress, as he professes—why, we are ready to do that, and make way with another monster. But, until Mr. WALKER's omnipotency gets beyond the contingency of an "*if*," we are not ready to abandon the old line of policy [illegible].

We are not ready to throw away the Topeka Constitution, and leave the "Plug-Ugly" Constitution to win in Congress, because it has no opponent there. We are not ready to abandon everything else for the sake of securing a Territorial Legislature which, if Congress should admit Kansas in December, will never have occasion to meet. We are not going to drop the piece of cheese that the fox may hear us sing. We are not in favor of hazarding all on a single throw.

Everything Quiet at Lawrence.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 24.

The *Republican* learns that all is quiet in Kansas. Governor WALKER was still at Lawrence, with four hundred Dragoons, waiting the further action of the people before using decisive measures. He would attempt the collection of taxes in a few days.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Office—45 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Instructions for Minister Forsyth—Utah Affairs—Cases Disposed of by the Naval Courts of Inquiry, &c.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 24.

The instructions for Mr. FORSYTH will go out on the 1st proximo, and reach him on the 12th. President COMONFORT will have but three weeks in which to act on the complicated propositions before the inauguration of the Constitutional Government. There is little chance for a treaty very soon.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 24.

The session of the Cabinet meeting, to-day, was very long, and important home and foreign affairs were discussed.

This morning the Count DE SARTIGES had a protracted interview with Gen. CASS.

Governor TOUCEY, Secretary of the War, will leave to-morrow in the steamer *Water Witch*, on a tour of inspection to Old Point, Norfolk and Portsmouth. He will be absent about a week.

Gov. CUMMING will leave in a few days for Utah, and expects to overtake the troops at Wabash Range, on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. The Secretary of State for Utah has not yet been named.

Gov. WRIGHT, Minister to Berlin, will leave with his papers to-morrow for New-York.

The sloop-of-war *Vincennes* is fitting out at New-York for special service, and will be ready for sea on Monday next.

Of retired, furloughed and dropped cases, the Naval Courts of Inquiry have tried up to the present time nine captains, eight commanders, twenty-six lieutenants, four masters, and two passed midshipmen. Following are the names:

Captains—J. Wilkinson, Joseph Smith, Philip F. Voorhees, T. M. Newell, Thomas Paine, W. K. Latimer, Chas. Boarman, J. H. Graham and Wm. Inman.

Commanders.—J. L. Paine, Henry Bruce, J. S. Nicholas, Oscar Bullus, S. Sterett, M. Mason and William S. Ogden. The case of Commander A. K. Long is now pending in the third Court.

Lieutenants—J. L. Palmer, J. C. Carter, R. Handy, A. H. Kilty, William Chandler, J. M. Gillies, A. Gibson, Henry Walker, E. C. Bowers, A. S. Baldwin, L. C. Sartori, F. Stanly, J. N. Maffit, H. Rolando, T. A. Parker, M. Simons, R. McArann, W. A. C. Farragut, L. Pennington, R. W. Meade, W. A. Bartlett, A. D. Harrell, T. H. Stevens, Abner Read, A. C. Rhind. The case of Lieut. D. F. Dulany is pending in the first court.

Masters—William W. Low, William N. Brady, Peter Wager and A. McLaughlin.

Passed Midshipmen—E. C. Grafton and J. S. Thornton.

It is not true that Col. JACK HAYS was removed from the Surveyor Generalship of California. His commission had expired, and he was transferred to Utah by the President on account of his valuable military talents.

UNO.

The New Troubles in Kansas—Concern of the Administration—Major McCulloch's Report.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

The President and Cabinet are much concerned at the attitude taken by the citizens of Lawrence, or rather at the determination manifested by the Free State party to adhere to and maintain the Topeka Constitution. The citizens of Lawrence, through their Committee, take the initiative in the contemplated support of the Topeka Government, in opposition to the Territorial Government. It is the commencement of the troubles which have been so long coming to a head.

The occurrence of this *emeute* was not anticipated by the Administration, and certainly not by Governor WALKER, as his dispatches ever since the 1st of this month show.

The Administration thought, in fact, that they had got over the Kansas problem, so far as Kansas was concerned, and they had nothing to trouble them in relation to that subject, except the fire from the petulant South.

They will not withdraw from the position taken on this subject, and will give WALKER the whole army, if necessary, to quell what is called "the rebellion."

Major MCCULLOCH, who arrived here yesterday, has made rather an unfavorable report as to the condition and prospects of the *emeute*. How far the good people of Lawrence and elsewhere intend to carry out the movement, is not known, and can only be conjectured from the tone of the late Topeka Convention, which seemed to be sufficiently divided for any purpose. The report that the people of Lawrence had refused a negotiation is very unpromising. They seem to go on the old maxim, "The castle that parleys must surrender." The next news may be, however, the restoration of peace and quiet, for it is too young a community to be able to afford time for indulgence of the bad passions, which are expensive luxuries of old cities and countries.

Major MCCULLOCH's report will have the effect, even if the present excitement be calmed, to secure the retention in Kansas of a large force. At the October election, and also upon the submission of the Topeka Constitution to the people, and on other occasions, a crisis may arrive that will endanger the peace of the Territory.

In Gov. WALKER's present position he is not, like Gov. GEARY, called upon to keep peace between two contending parties; but to maintain the Territorial laws against the usurped authority of one of them. He will not lack stimulants to excesses, while he, at the same time, will have fewer appeals to his moderation.

I am glad, therefore, to see that he does not propose to commence an attack, nor to use force, except in repelling force.

X. Y. Z.

Later from Salt Lake.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 23.

The Salt Lake mail, with dates to the 2d inst., arrived at Leavenworth on the 19th. The Territory was in a prosperous condition, and general prosperity prevailed. [illegible] of the expedition fitting out by the Government had reached Utah, but [illegible] little [illegible]. The emigrant trains were progressing rapidly. Grass was abundant on the plains. The Indians were friendly. Public charges of official dishonesty had been made against Surveyor-General BURR, and the sworn statements of his assistants were published, accusing him of reporting to the Government, and pocketing the money when the work had never been done; of withholding the pay of his assistants, and appropriating it to himself, and of neglecting to mark the surveys, and then reporting to the United States Government that the posts had been removed by the Mormons, together with other serious misdemeanors.

The Halifax and St. John Rowing Match.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 24.

The great race for the championship of the continent between Halifax and St. John boats came off to-day. Owing to the roughness of the weather the latter, however, declined the contest. The Halifax boat rowed the course alone in 24 minutes and claims the stakes. The Umpires have yet to decide on the question of the weather, but the probability is that the St. John boat will have to succumb. Great excitement prevails on the subject.

From Boston.

THE SCHOONER MARY ASHORE—A POWDER-MILL AND A DISTILLERY BLOWN UP.

BOSTON, Friday, July 24.

The schooner *Mary*, of New-London, from Philadelphia, for Boston, went ashore at Scituate, on Thursday night, and remains full of water.

The powder mill of Mr. GEORGE MATHEWSON, at New-Durham, N. H., blew up yesterday afternoon, killing two workmen named JOSEPH EDGERLY and MOSES PETWORTH.

TRULL BROS. distillery took fire this noon from the bursting of a liquor still, and was much damaged. A man named WM. CHAPMAN and a little girl were badly burnt by the explosion of the still.

Health of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 24.

The city is very healthy, and we have no fever. The weather is pleasant.

THE STORM.

Terrific Thunder-storm in Brooklyn—Two Houses Damaged—Narrow Escape of the Inmates—One Man Killed—Several Persons Prostrated.

During the thunder-storm in Brooklyn, Thursday evening, the house of Mr. STEPHEN C. JACKSON, corner of Layfayette-avenue and Schenck street, was struck, much damage being done to the building, and one man killed instantly—Mr. ROBERT MCKNIGHT, who had sought shelter from the storm in the doorway. The house is built of brick, three stories high, and, though not quite finished, it was occupied by Mr. JACKSON's family. From the appearance of the building at the present time, it is supposed that the lightning entered at several points at the same time, and exploded inside, leaving no trace of its exit. On the front of the building, third story, near the eaves, the electric fluid passed completely through a brick wall, eight inches thick, removing some fifteen bricks. A few feet below this, inside, a place six inches deep is made in the wall, but without going through it. Over this hole was suspended a mirror, three feet six inches by two feet. This was broken into atoms, and the whole dashed across the room a distance of thirteen feet, a portion of the glass and frame passing through a lathed partition and falling on the floor in the next room. Around the opening in the partition hundreds of fragments of the mirror can be seen embedded in the wood and broken off smooth with the surface as could have been done with a knife-blade. Two of the front windows and a side window are much broken. The sash, sill and lintel of one window is broken. A table under the mirror was broken into small pieces and fell upon the floor just where it stood. The frame of the mirror is the only thing about the premises which presents a burnt appearance. The whole of this looks as though powder had been burnt on it. From the hole in the wall, the fluid apparently passed off at random, and entered the partition-walls of the room at different points, making holes in the plastering from the size of a pipe-stem to three inches in diameter. A portion of the fluid from this room passed down the front wall, breaking the window-glass and sashes in the second-story, tearing off some of the plastering and here and there a brick, and so down to the first floor, by the woodwork about the door, and striking deceased upon the head killing him instantly. The whole frame-work of the door was forced out at the top and badly broken, and a portion of the brick work burst out.

At the rear of the house, third-story hall bedroom, the fluid entered about one foot above the floor, making a hole through the solid wall, two feet long by one foot wide. In this room two grown sons of Mr. JACKSON were on the bed. The fluid passed near enough to touch the bed-post, but, strange to say, neither of the occupants of the room felt any shock. They heard a crash, and saw a ball of fire, and supposed the house was falling. As one of them jumped out of bed, his bare feet came in contact with the bricks forced out of the wall, which were so hot that they burnt him, and then he supposed the house on fire. The fluid in some way got on the outside of the wall, tore out the outside tier of the wall to the second story, forced down the second-story wall, taking off the outside brick to the first story between the windows to the back door. A few feet from the door, and on a level with the top, another large hole is made through the eight inch wall, and the next part discernable is near the floor of the first story, where it passed through or under between the basement wall and the brickwork into the back basement. The hole here is about two inches in diameter, and is just where the floor-boards and mop-boards join. Mrs. JACKSON was sitting within two feet of this place, and her daughter was seated just in front of her. She was thrown back against the wall, but neither herself or child were stunned or injured in any way. She says that she saw a ball of fire pass between herself and child, cross the room and through a door, upper part glass, leading to the front room. Every pane of glass was broken. One pane presented a singular appearance. Through the centre of this is a hole exactly two inches in diameter, and is cut as true as if it had been done by a ball fired from a rifle or cut with a diamond. *This is the only damage done to this pane.* In the front room, which was formerly occupied as a store, the charge seems to have exploded, breaking glass bottles, window-glass on the counter, leaving an isolated stain on the plastering at one point, and on a piece of glass at another, and passing off so one could find where. The glass in this room was broken into very small pieces.

The most damage to the building is at the northeast corner. Here the outside end of brick between the windows of each story is torn off, commencing just above the third story window; the brick were first thrown out, then the lintel and casement to the window, and all of the wood-work to the windows here is much shattered and broken, and the lintels are broken.

No trace of the fluid can be found in the cellar.

At the time there were five persons in the house—Mrs. JACKSON and four children. How they escaped injury seems a miracle. Immediately after the explosion one of the inmates went out of the house to see if it was on fire. He discovered something burning near the door, and upon going near discovered the body of Mr. MCKNIGHT, and his clothes then burning. Sending for assistance Officer HYDE, of the Fourth Precinct, came, took the body to the Station-house, and sent for Coroner REDDING, who held an inquest yesterday morning.

The deceased was struck on the left temple. Traces of it could be seen on the abdomen, legs and feet. His pantaloons were torn into shreds, as also were his boots. In one of his pockets was found about $160 in gold coin which was not touched.

Deceased was about 30 years old, and lived at the corner of Hudson avenue and High street, where he leaves a family, and was a "Boss" laborer in the Navy Yard. He had been to a store on Lafayette-avenue to purchase some groceries. On his way home, as it commenced raining, he sought shelter in the doorway, where he was killed. Mr. JACKSON's house was struck at 8½ o'clock. A few minutes after this, a small two-story frame house owned and occupied by Mr. CHARLES RUNNELS, a private watchman, near the Wall street Ferry, was struck, and the building much damaged. The fluid passed down the chimney to the roof; from this, one portion passed diagonally across the roof to the eaves, tearing off all the shingles to the width of two feet, and breaking off all the plastering in the room below, but without doing much damage to the lathing. From this it passed down the side of the house into a hen-coop, knocking the hens from the roost without injuring them. They set up a terrible cackling, however. A portion of the fluid passed down the chimney, knocked out the cover to a stove pipe hole in the chamber and burst off the papering over the chimney in the room below. Mrs. RUNNELS was seated in the chamber at the time, sewing by the light of a fluid lamp. She felt something pass around her and the light was extinguished. In a bed near the chimney and directly under the damaged roof, was Mrs. RUNNELS' daughter, a little girl, 7 years old. Several bushels of plaster and splinters fell upon her, but both mother and daughter escaped injury. Mrs. RUNNELS called her child, who answered very coolly that she was safe. We asked her yesterday what her thoughts were at the time she lay there buried, when she exclaimed, "Oh, Sir! I was praying that no harm might come to my mother or myself." She was not frightened.

The other end of the house was struck, also, and the woodwork damaged in several places. In a little back portico, a mat was whisked from the floor to the roof and pressed between the roof and the main building, thereby forcing the roof up. It was lodged here in such a manner that it was with difficulty removed. The occupants in this house were not injured at all. Mr. RUNNELS was absent at the time.

The residents in the neighborhood of the houses were much more affected by the explosions than the inmates of the houses struck. One man was prostrated and several others were stunned.

The houses injured are located on the verge of what is familiarly known as "*Jackson's Hollow*." This is a low marshy place, extending from Lafayette avenue to Flushing. It is dotted over with pig-styes, shanties and filthy puddles and has often been complained of as a nuisance, but thus far it has not been abated.

It is a great marvel why the lightning struck at this particular point, and in so many places at the same time, when there are so many prominent points in the immediate vicinity. All of the inmates of both houses say that they saw a ball of fire, and that there was a strong smell of sulphur about.

IN JERSEY CITY.

The people of Jersey City were startled on Thursday evening at about 8½ o'clock, by a very brilliant flash of lightning accompanied by a sharp clap of thunder. It was believed to have struck in or near that city. It was ascertained yesterday, that the schooner *Henry T. Wood*, Capt. CHARLES H. CHAMBERS, lying opposite the Cement Works, in Jersey City, was struck by the electric fluid at that time. The foremast was shivered to the deck—nothing but a stump of it being left above deck. The deck was also torn up considerably, and other damage was done. No person, however, was injured.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A barn in the village of Rhinebeck, belonging to CONRAD MARQUART, was struck by lightning on Tuesday afternoon. Two horses stabled in the building were instantly killed. A dwelling-house in the same village was also struck during the storm, but did not receive much injury.

The Cincinnati Child-Poisoning Case.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 23d.

The community has hardly been allowed breathing time since the horrible tragedy enacted by the murderer LOEFFNER, before we are again called upon to recount a deed which in hellish iniquity beggars description, and throws the legendary poisonings of the Borgias in the shade.

Yesterday afternoon, between the hours of 3 and 4, a couple of boys, apparently from 14 to 16 years of age, were observed sauntering up Buckeye-street, a densely populated German neighborhood, scattering small lozenges upon the side-walk, about the size of peppermint drops. In another part of the street, a rather robust looking man, dressed in a black coat, white pants and white hat, with a box under his arm, was also observed occasionally distributing a similar description of lozenge, only in larger quantities. As is usual in German localities, quite a number of children were playing upon the street, and they greedily seized the tempting candies thus gratuitously thrown in their way. Occasionally the man would give a package to persons he met, but in these instances the parties declined tasting, suspecting something wrong. Not so, however, with the unsuspecting children, who greedily devoured the, to them, dainty waifs, and in a short time afterwards they were taken with violent vomiting. The neighborhood became speedily alarmed, and Drs. SMITH, DAVIS and FRIES were summoned, who speedily detected the action of poison, and upon a chemist in the neighborhood, Mr. ECKEL, analyzing a lozenge, it was found to be composed of equal parts of arsenic, sugar and flour. In the track which the man, or rather monster, had taken, as many as 1,500 of these death-dealing drops were found in one pile, and in another spot one-fourth pound of arsenic was found tied in a couple of parcels.

The neighborhood became fearfully excited, for at least twenty children had more or less partaken of the insidious poison. The first victim was a fine little boy, named JOHN SHULTZ, aged nine years, whose parents reside on Buckeye-street, near Poplar. He expired at about 6 o'clock in the evening. We were present when the Coroner held his inquest, and a more melancholy sight it has hardly been our lot to witness. The mother of the dead child had a few days previous been confined, and in the same room her eldest born lay a stiff and rigid corse, while the new-born infant sought in vain for nourishment from the maternal breast, the fount of which sudden grief and agony had dried. Her two other children had also partaken of the poisoned drops, and lay sick in the same room, but they were pronounced out of danger.

Immediately upon the other side of the street, another promising child, named HENRY SCHWARTZ, about 11 o'clock last night, is said to have breathed its last; and at the time we visited the poisoned district, some four or five other children, male and female, were supposed to be in a very critical condition. We heard also that several similar cases had occurred on Fifteenth, between Race and Elm streets, but we were unable to glean particulars.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 24.

The man who scattered the poisoned lozenges along Buckeye-street, proves to be a drunken German who pursues the vocation of selling poisoned lozenges for the destruction of rats. Only one child has died, and the rest will probably recover.

THE COTTON AND SUGAR CROP OF TEXAS.—Galveston advices of the 14th had been received, and give favorable reports of the crops in Eastern and Middle Texas. Notwithstanding the drought, three-fourths of a full Cotton crop was expected.

On the lower Brazos, the Sugar Cane was suffering, but may be resuscitated by rain.

SUSPENDED BUSINESS OF THE PENSION OFFICE.—We hear that the Commissioner of Pensions has determined to take up the suspended business of his Department, and arrange, as soon as possible, all matters which have been seriously delayed. As affairs now stand, it is almost as difficult to successfully press a suspended claim as to make out a new one.—*The States.*

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Insurrections in Spain and Italy.

Capture of a New-Orleans Slaver off the Coast of Africa.

THE GREAT SCOTCH POISONING CASE.

The R. M. steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of July 11, arrived at this port last evening.

The advices by the *Asia* are of the same date as those brought to St. John by the [illegible].

The steamships *Persia* and *Arago* arrived at Southampton on Tuesday, the [illegible], and the steamship *Emperor* arrived at Liverpool on the same day. The 4th of July was celebrated in a spirited manner on board the *Niagara*.

In the British House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer had laid on the table supplementary estimates for the wars with China and Persia, and said he would ask for appropriations of half a million pounds in each. He also intimated that he would shortly submit a resolution to [illegible] the duties on tea and sugar for [illegible] from the first of April next.

The seat for the City of Oxford was declared vacated on the ground of bribery, and Mr. THACKERAY has been brought forward as a candidate to fill the vacancy.

Sir J. PAKINGTON gave notice of his intention to question the Government with reference to the Chinese war and the employment of troops in India.

In the House of Lords the Earl of [illegible] gave notice on behalf of Lord [illegible] that on the motion for the second reading of the [illegible] bill, the latter would move that the bill be read that day six months.

On Friday night, July 10, in the House of Lords, Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Oaths Bill. Lord DERBY brought forward his amendment in a powerful speech, and after a long debate, in which the Catholic members [illegible] opposition on the third reading, unless modifications were made in their favor, the amendment was carried by 139 to 129. The bill was then thrown out [illegible]. The Bishop of London spoke in favor of the bill, and the Archbishop of Canterbury against it.

Sir C. WOOD stated in the House of Commons that Government had no information of troops destined to China having been diverted to India, although it was known that the Governor General of India had written to Lord ELGIN for such power.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to an inquiry, stated that the Government was giving its attention to the projected supply of negroes from Africa to the French West Indies,—a measure which he thought must degenerate into the Slave-trade, so far as Africa was concerned. He promised that should the spirit of existing treaties be violated, that the French Government should at once be notified of the fact, with a view to a correction of the evil.

A public meeting was held in Liverpool on the 6th inst., for the purpose of hearing and welcoming Hon. NEAL DOW. The attendance was large, and the guest received a warm greeting, which, he said, [illegible]. Resolutions in favor of prohibition, and complimenting Mr. DOW, were adopted.

The great poisoning trial at Edinburg had resulted in a verdict of not proven against Miss SMITH.

It was expected that the shipping of the cable on board the *Niagara* would be completed by about the 20th of July. The United States frigate *Susquehanna* was expected to arrive in the Mersey on Saturday the 11th. The Mayor of Liverpool gave a splendid banquet to the officers of the *Niagara*, and others to the number of about fifty, on the 9th, and the speeches upon the occasion were of the most friendly and gratifying description.

Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON was making his marine tour around the British Isles. He arrived at Dublin on the 9th.

The Paris *Assemblée Nationale* had been suspended for two months on account of an offensive article upon the elections. The *Estafette* has likewise received a warning.

The Bank of France [illegible] falling off of cash in [illegible] 9,100,000 francs, and in the branch banks, [illegible] francs. The increase in the bills discounted in Paris was 50,400,000 francs, and in the provinces, [illegible].

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the opposition Deputies, unless something unexpected occurs, will certainly take the oaths to the Constitution, although they will refuse to attend for that purpose at the Palace of the Tuileries, preferring their legal place of meeting, the Palace of the Legislative body. He also says that public opinion is fixed on one point—that the elections have been unfavorable to the Government,—and that consequently an uneasy feeling pervades the public mind. The second elections in Mayenne and the [illegible] resulted in the return of the two opposition candidates, Messrs. HALLEGUE and DE HORNAN.

The recent discovery of plots against the Emperor, says a Paris dispatch, has induced the Empress to join him at once at Plombières, instead of going alone to Biarritz.

The Madrid journals refer in vague terms to continued disturbances in various parts of Spain. A band of 150 armed men had invaded the town of Utrera, crying "Long live the Republic." They overpowered the gendarmerie, and burned down their barracks and the Town Hall, with all its archives, and after exacting a sum of 5,000 piastres from the populace, quitted the town. An outbreak is said to have subsequently occurred in Utrera, but a dispatch of the 7th instant, states that it had been completely put down, 10 of the insurgents having been killed, and 12 others, who were arrested, having been sentenced to be shot.

The Spanish Cortes have voted, by a large majority, a law calculated to put an end to the liberty of the press in that country.

In the Senate on the debate relative to the levy of 50,000 men, NARVAEZ delivered the following remarks:

"It is necessary, as Gen. O'DONNELL has remarked, to have a good army to restrain the Republicans and Carlist revolutionists. These of both parties are at work. At Despeñaperros, in Andalusia, bands have appeared, but they have been routed, and I hope to be able to announce to-morrow that revolts which have taken place at Teruel and Malaga have also been put down. The Government knows that there exists a secret society which thinks it has the means of disturbing public tranquility, but is still not assured in its object, which is to light up civil war. In order to avoid civil war, let us keep the army in a good state. * * * I also hope that all those who oppose us will keep in the proper limits, in order not to create difficulties, not even the slightest, to the Government."

Letters from Madrid of the 5th, state that apprehension was felt of disturbances in that city.

It is stated, in regard to the recent revolutionary outbreak, that MAZZINI, seeing so few join the movement, countermanded it, left Genoa, and escaped from Leghorn on board a ship carrying the Portuguese flag. His friend and accomplice, Miss WHITE, had been arrested at Genoa, as she refused to leave, and had declared her intention to undergo a trial.

A letter from Leghorn says that Government accounts admit 16 soldiers killed, and 10 insurgents shot, who were captured with arms in their hands. Private accounts estimate the soldiers killed at 30, and the insurgents at 60. The Piedmontese Gazette says that the number of persons arrested at Genoa was 59, including 33 Piedmontese subjects.

At Naples all was quiet, but strangers were ordered to write their names on their doors. The official journal announces that the bands of insurgents who disembarked at Sapri had been attacked by the troops at Padula and 100 of them killed and 30 wounded. The greater part of those who escaped had since been arrested.

The Paris *Pays* says that the movement was the result of a vast conspiracy which would have been felt beyond Italy. A clue to it had been in the hands of the French Government for a fortnight, and several arrests of parties implicated had been made in Paris, where the revolutionary movement was also to have been put in practice as well as in Spain.

At Bologna the papal procession had been received with groans and hisses on account of the Pope's refusal to grant certain concessions to the people.

The King of Prussia had embarked for Vienna. There is considerable political importance attached to this interview between the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia.

It is stated that the eldest daughter of [illegible]

[illegible] in the affianced [illegible]

The Greek Government had published a notice declaring that all the reports in reference to the succession to the throne of Greece were without foundation, and that the question was already regulated by the Constitution.

Letters from Constantinople state that a note had been addressed to the Porte identical in contents as well as in form, by the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia, protesting in a very [illegible] manner against the behavior of the Moldavian authorities in the affair of the elections,—and holding the Porte responsible for the behavior complained of.

Lord Redcliffe is said to have received instructions from Lord Clarendon to propose a joint military and judicial administration for the Principalities.

A letter from Sierra Leone of May 24, reports the [illegible] arrival at that port of a slave brigantine named the Adams Gray, of New-Orleans. The capture was effected by the British steamer Prometheus off Lagos, on the 16th of April. [illegible]

The Insurrections in Italy.

[illegible] Correspondence of the London Times.

[illegible] Chamber of Deputies, [illegible] Genoa [illegible]

[illegible]

Signor Rattazzi, Minister of the Interior, replied: "I regret that I have not brought with me the list of the [illegible]

[illegible]

THE MOVEMENTS AT LEGHORN AND NAPLES.

According to the most recent advices from Leghorn and Naples, the movements of the insurgents had been as abortively quelled there as at Genoa. From Naples our news is confined to the limits of a telegraphic dispatch, and the details of the proceedings you will, no doubt, receive in London as soon as we shall here. But from Leghorn all accounts agree in [illegible] the conduct of the Mazzinians as wantonly brutal. On the 30th they commenced by stabbing several soldiers, as they walked singly through the streets. The next day the main guard of the town was attacked, and a sentry killed, but the guard repulsed the assailants, and, having made some prisoners, shot them on the spot. About the same time an attempt was made on the Artillery Guard, with much the same results. A party of troops crossing one of the squares was fired upon from the windows of a house, which they immediately entered, and found [illegible] persons within, of whom they bayonetted three where they stood, and, capturing the other seven, they took them into the square and there shot them. Several other instances of unprovoked attacks on the soldiery by the Mazzinists, and as prompt retaliation, are recorded as having occurred that day, but the next day tranquillity was restored; and the Monitore Toscano of the 1st inst. publishes despatches from the Governor and Commandant of Leghorn to M. Landucci, the Minister of the Interior, dated 6:45 A. M., July 1, which states that order was completely restored and tranquillity assured.

Insurrections in Spain.

THE MOVEMENT AT UTRERA.

Madrid (July 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

The newspapers give details of the disturbances in the provinces. Some of these may be exaggerated, but the truth suffices to inspire uneasiness. The town of Utrera, in Andalusia, a place of 12,000 inhabitants, has been entered by an insurgent force, varying in strength, according to different accounts, from 100 to 300 men. The town had no military garrison. [illegible] with their officer, one Paniagua; [illegible] defended themselves in their [illegible] on fire. The insurgents, who [illegible] burned the archives of the Ayuntamiento, seized arms and horses, and levied on the town a contribution of $3,000, which they took away with them. About one hundred of [illegible] of Utrera accompanied them [illegible] with the proverbial fickleness of Andalusians, had already returned at the date of the last advices. Many of the insurgents proceeded from Seville; their device [illegible]. Troops [illegible] in their pursuit. The province of Seville has been proclaimed in a state of siege. According to the latest accounts from Andalusia, the insurgents, after leaving Utrera, had entered several other places, and had committed various excesses, burning and pillaging. At a place called, I think, Alcaraz, they burnt the archives of the town, and also some belonging to the Osuna family. Their profession of political faith is of a democratic nature, including abolition of the conscription and a general arming of the people. The Government professes itself confident of the speedy suppression of this and all other attempts at insurrection.

The French papers have published the following private telegraphic dispatch, dated Madrid, July 7: "The insurrection at Utrera has been completely crushed. Twenty of the rebel band were killed; 22 others will expiate their crime."

DISTURBANCES IN MADRID.

Madrid (July 5) Correspondence of the London Times.

Apprehensions of disturbances in Madrid are still rather general, although I continue in my conviction [illegible] will occur. The Government [illegible] that there should be some slight breach of public order, as this would give it the opportunity of making examples and of proclaiming martial law. I hear that between 10 and 11 o'clock last night there was a tumult [illegible] in a [illegible] part of Madrid, but it was not a good deal between 10 and 2, and saw not the slightest sign of disorder. People, however, are in a nervous, excited state. I know positively that [illegible] the town, [illegible] the impression there [illegible] strong conviction that we are on the eve of commotions. Anything of the kind that may happen will, according to all appearances and probability, be [illegible], perhaps with a very heavy hand.

Capture of a New-Orleans Slaver by a British Cruiser.

From the London Times.

Sierra Leone, Sunday, May 24, 1857.

I send you an account of a rich prize captured off Lagos on the 16th of April, with upwards of $5,000 in gold on board for the purchase of a cargo of slaves, which was made prize of and sent on board Her Majesty's steam sloop Prometheus, 5 guns, Commander Charles W. Hope. On the 15th of April, while the Prometheus was making a passage from Lagos to the Island of St. Thomas, she observed a sail in the offing, and, as she appeared to be beating to windward, the Prometheus altered course and chased her, and upon nearing her, she was observed to tack and keep away, and, thinking she was not observed, made all possible sail, setting studdingsails with the hope of getting away, at the same time throwing overboard a quantity of her cargo, also her anchors and cables, and sawing her beams through to allow the vessel to work. Upon the Prometheus coming up with her, about 6 P. M., and firing a gun, she hoisted Spanish colors, whereupon, Mr. Jameson, master of the Prometheus, was sent on board her, and, from the vagueness of the answers to the questions put by him, that officer proceeded to search the vessel, and found under a cargo of bread, flour, rice, bales of tobacco, and cases of goods, (the leagers were full of water,) planks for slave deck, and all other gear complete for a slave cargo.

When the slaver's papers were demanded he stated he had none; he was therefore at once made prize of. The crew and money (upwards of $5,000) were removed to the *Prometheus*, and on the 18th, after having made a good search and all the necessary papers having been made out, she parted company with the *Prometheus*, and after a passage of 21 days arrived at Sierra Leone in charge of Mr. Jameson as prize-master, where she was condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court on the 20th May, after which the prize officer and crew embarked on board the slave for passage to rejoin their vessel. This fine prize was an American brigantine, named the *Adams Gray*, of New-Orleans, where she fitted out and shipped all her stores, but called at Havana, and sailed thence for the coast of Africa with an American captain and a Spanish supercargo. She had run down the whole line of coast as far as Porto Novo, in the Bights, flying the American flag, anchoring and communicating at the various places among the men-of-war and shipping, but it appears she was not able to purchase her cargo of slaves, from some cause or other, as at the time she was taken she was proceeding to the southward for that purpose. This is the finest prize that has ever been taken into Sierra Leone, being a beautiful model, with all new sails and valuable stores.

THE CHINA WAR.

An Insight into Chinese Hopes and Prospects in the Approaching War.

From the London Times, July 9.

Certainly knowledge is increased in our days. We shall probably, in the next year or two, learn more of the Celestial Empire and its inhabitants than has been told by all the travelers of Europe from the first timid adventurers who brought home tales of distant Cathay to the missionaries and consuls of our own time. A very pretty sketch of modern Chinese civilization is given in the "Further Papers relating to the Proceedings of Her Majesty's Naval Forces at Canton." From these it will be seen what is the nature of the instruction by which men attain to office in that classic land of examinations and promotion by merit, and also how far they are endowed with that peaceable spirit and that *calm discriminating* justice with which the imagination of a party at home has invested them. On the 6th of April, Commodore Hon. C. J. Elliot captured some junks on the San-on coast, opposite Hong Kong. In one of these was discovered a correspondence, which has been *faithfully* translated, and is now laid before the British public. It is the correspondence of Chan-tze-tin, the younger brother of Chan-kwei-tsin, President or Chief of the Committee of Hostility in San-on. The latter, we are told, is a graduate of the degree of Doctor, while Chan-tze-tin is "a graduate, and the pupil of Su-ting-kwei, a member of the Han Lin College, one of the most important of the Canton gentry, and apparently the channel of communication between these two brothers and the Governor-General Yeh." It would appear that to Chan-tze-tin, the younger of these brothers, was committed the prosecution of an irregular war against us, and, indeed, against all Europeans whatever. The graduate posted his men with some skill. He distributed his pickets so as to prevent any communication between Cooloon, a town on the peninsula, opposite Hong Kong, and San-on, *which is situate on the Canton River, near the* mouth. But the Committee of Hostility did not confine itself to defensive measures. "The correspondence establishes beyond doubt that the San-on Committee, under authority and, in some cases, at the dictation of the Canton Central Committee, have been parties to almost every atrocity by which the English have been attacked or threatened. To this Committee, acting under the sanction and, perhaps, under the order of the Governor Yeh, may be traced, if not the great junk attack which was in preparation, at least plots for more than one minor expedition, and for the destruction of Victoria by fire and its inhabitants by poison. But their great achievement has been their patronage of individual assassination. Most of the correspondence of Chan-tze-tin refers to the various [illegible] stragglers, or of rewarding the successful 'braves' who might have obtained the head of a 'foreign devil.'"

Evidently the [illegible] of the British forces [illegible] with the high[illegible] the Committee [illegible] against us, and this is supposed to result from an expectation that, being partially exhausted, we are about to treat for peace. But at the beginning of the present year [illegible] in full activity. On the 21st of January the younger brother writes to the elder, that "the barbarians are in very great perplexity, that a proclamation is issued every day, and three sets of regulations come out in two days. . . . . . A flour bakery had poisoned several English devils, and been closed; upwards of 40 people imprisoned in consequence." Encouraged by these signs of calamity, Chan-tze-tin urged on his preparations, which he details in the next letter. "The ten braves from Kinton have arrived," he writes to the President of the Committee of Hostility, "and the English barbarians fire guns at intervals during the night to keep up their spirits. . . . . In every devil hong is stationed a guard of devil soldiers; at sunset they make ready their cannon with great care. * * * * The police devils (or green-coated devils) in bands of 18 patrol, and when they come to a dangerous place they form up into large bodies and fire before they venture to proceed." He then, after some other matters, relates how the "braves" had seized a man "named Wong-tai-hsin, dressed in devil clothes and boots, with a devil fowling piece in his hand, and speaking the devil language fluently." This person, on protesting he was not a "traitorous Chinese," was held to bail. In a few days the Committee is quite ready to act. Chan-tze-tin reports not only that the English are frightened, but that the American devils, seeing how things stand, had gone off. The system of this Celestial guerilla was to seize any Englishmen or Anglo-Chinese he could find, and make each party believe they had been betrayed and murdered by the other. "I have this day enlisted ten braves," he writes, "without the knowledge of any man, and to-morrow shall get a boat for the undertaking." What follows is of particular importance: "The other body of men who are to be put on rations when the attempt shall have succeeded, are people of the place (Hongkong or Cooloon.) * * * * * Yesterday," he continues, "our braves seized eleven rebellious barbarians, and have handed them up to the Committee. I was delighted to hear this; it is really a fine thing. If we manage thus the English rebels and the local vagabonds will not be able to bear one another, and each party will get to suspect the other to the advantage of the main issue." After these communications we have a most interesting letter from Chan-kwei-tsin in answer. It is somewhat mysterious, both from its allusions to matters of which we know nothing and from the defects of the translation. But the first sentence states that a certain Chan-tsee had been directed by the head Committee at Canton to go to Cooloon, and that he had got a number of men together to fire Victoria. "I fear, however," says the Doctor, "that he was not up to the task." Then follows an allusion to the head-money, payable to "braves" who should slaughter an Englishman. "Tan-tung shan came in from Canton to the Committee this morning, after breakfast, with 20 gilt mandarin buttons and $1,000, weighing 690 taels; that is to pay the $600 for the lorcha, and the 20 taels for every devil's head." The President seems to expect that his brother will find this tariff too low, for he adds, in the style of Mark-lane, "Postscript.—The price of devil's heads has been reduced this year."

Chan-tze-tin continues his letters, in which he predicts, with great glee, the approaching submission of the English. We are, he thinks, in utter extremity. Devil soldiers are obliged to act as watchmen. The seamen devils act as devil soldiers. In the streets there is little business doing. Then comes a passage which shows that even in the San-on district they form shrewd guesses as to what party spirit in England is capable of doing. "It is said that the barbarian merchants of all nations have deputed some one to England to denounce the English devil Governor." In his next letter the writer declares that our Malay soldiers are miserable wretches, unfit for service, and relates that the police say the English will have one fight more, and, if worsted, will then sue for peace. By February 21 we see the head-money system in full operation. We may say at once that it is thought that these "braves" either murdered Portuguese, or else dug up corpses and cut off the heads, for no member of the English or American communities was missed. But Man-king gives an explicit account of the number of heads received and paid for. Now, Man-king must be believed, for he behaved very well to us in revealing the nefarious schemes of his uncle Man-tai-shen, "a gentleman, the author of a successful project to burn or blow up the City of Victoria." Man-king writes to the Committee with which he was at first connected, that they "are only giving 30 taels for devils taken, whether dead or alive; for a devil's head they will probably give thirty dollars, but I am not sure. The San-on Committee (consequently) do not now much press devils' heads. . . . If you, my uncle, wish the braves of your camp to set about this service of taking devils' heads, it would be well that you told them plainly what they will get; or you need not expect to have any if it will not pay. My uncle, Chan-kwei-tsin and Tsz-tung are much pleased with the proposition of [illegible]." Whether the nephew did not find that getting devils' heads would pay, or whether his courage failed him, certain it is that he revealed the plot in which he had corresponded with his uncle, and thus saved [illegible] from destruction.

The Trial and Acquittal of Miss Madeleine Smith for Murder—Another Mysterious Case.

From the London Times, July 10.

If romance and mystery can insure remembrance, the terrible case which was yesterday concluded at Edinburgh will have an abiding place in the annals of criminal justice. Madeleine Smith has, after nine days' trial, been acquitted, and goes forth free again into the world. On the first charge, of attempt to poison, she has been found "Not Guilty," while the second charge, to the same effect and the actual murder have been declared "Not Proven." The death of Pierre Emile L'Angelier is pronounced by the Jury to be a mystery, which the evidence brought before them was unable to solve. Thus ends the case! Human justice acknowledges itself baffled, and ceases its attempt to unveil what perhaps is for ever destined to be hidden.

The last few years have certainly been a period full of startling crimes. The old times of want and discontent in these islands were, no doubt, prolific of much murdering and riot, arson and forgery; but the offences of our own day seem to have no connection with any public disorder. They are isolated tragedies, in which the hunger after gain or the thirst of blood has alone prompted the murderer. There was nothing in the example of the world about them which should urge Rush to his vengeance and the Mannings to their treacherous design, which should tempt Palmer and his miserable imitator Dove to destroy those most closely connected with them by blood and friendship. Similarly unaccountable have been the crimes committed of late by women. While it is admitted on all hands that never at any former period were domestic manners so unexceptionable, we are shocked with the continual recurrence of attempts by women against the lives of husbands, paramours and children. Poisoning, especially, has become almost a domestic institution. The friendly arsenic has always been ready in the cottage of the peasant, or in the lodging of the mechanic, to rid the impatient wife of a tiresome husband, or the thrifty housewife of parents, or relations, who have become a burden. So, when it was announced that in a higher rank of life a similar crime had been committed, there was interest and excitement, but without surprise. Scotland has been for nearly four months occupied with Miss Madeleine Smith and her lover, and, though there is still sufficient distinction between the two countries to give a Scotch case some difficulty in achieving an English reputation, yet since the commencement of the actual trial the interest of the South has not been less than that which prevailed beyond the Tweed. And well it might be so, for never were the chances of condemnation and escape so evenly balanced. A Scottish jury decides by a majority, and the majority has declared that the evidence is not sufficient to prove the prisoner guilty. But to the last there were many who believed that the opinion held by the minority would prevail, and that the unhappy girl would suffer the penalty of the crime alleged against her.

The dead man, L'Angelier, is not one whose fate there is any need to commiserate. His conduct to one who had been his victim was base and unmanly in the last degree, and can only be excused on the ground stated by the Lord Advocate, that by the law of Scotland an irregular marriage might be held to have taken place, and that L'Angelier had a right to consider Madeleine Smith as his wife, and to prohibit her union with another man. It appears that the prisoner left her at Clapton Boarding-school in 1853, when she was only 17 years old, and that within *two years* of that time she met the deceased, said to be a native of Jersey, and at that time in the employment of a Glasgow warehouseman, at a salary of *8s. or 10s.* a week, with his *board and lodging.* L'Angelier paid his addresses, which were well received by the young lady, but forbidden by the parents, who, doubtless, thought his position and prospects not such as would entitle him to ask their daughter's hand. Months passed, however, and the intimacy of the pair continued. Madeleine slept on the ground floor, and used to receive the visits of her lover first at the window and then in the room itself. In the Spring of 1856 we find from her letters that she had been seduced by L'Angelier, and from that time to the close of the year she writes to him almost daily in the wild style with which the readers of the trial are familiar. By the beginning of the present year, however, her passion had cooled. A Mr. Minnoch *had proposed in all innocence to her, and in spite of* stolen interviews and boarding-school heroics she thought it better to have a solid Glasgow man of business than a *French clerk on £50 a year, who boasted* to everybody of his successes with women in general, and herself in particular.

But L'Angelier had no notion of giving her up. He did not, it appears, insist on her marrying him, but he would not *allow her to marry any one else. It* was in vain that she wrote to him that their love had mutually grown cold, and that they had better forget each other. Emile would show her letters to her father and to Mr. Minnoch if the match were not at once broken off. This was the motive for the crime alleged by the prosecution. Under the threats of the Frenchman, *Madeleine is obliged to write back that* the affair with Mr. Minnoch is a false report. She *seems* desirous to get L'Angelier away, so that her marriage might take place before he could prevent it. L'Angelier, however, remains, and persists in his threats. On the 7th of February she is distracted with terror. She implores him not to bring her to open shame, and solemnly declares that she has no other engagement—having, however, promised her hand to Mr. Minnoch on the 28th of the previous month. Dates now become of importance. The prisoner for some reason or other feigns a renewal of her attachment for L'Angelier. She wishes to bring him back to her; the prosecution say that she may poison him—she says that she might coax him to give back the letters. On February 11 he dines with Miss Perry. He tells her that he is to see Miss Smith on the 12th. We know not if he did see her on that day, but we know from the testimony of his landlady that on that night he was seized with a sudden illness—as men are ill from arsenic. That the prisoner administered poison on the 19th of February is the first charge of which she was found Not Guilty. Every Glasgow chymist's book was searched, and no purchase of arsenic was proved prior to the 19th, so that with respect to this first day there was sufficient doubt to justify a verdict of full acquittal. But on the 21st Madeleine purchases arsenic at the shop of Mr. Murdoch. She signs her name as required by Act of Parliament, and not only gives her real address, but has the dose, value sixpence only, put down to her father's account. Miss Smith explains the purchase by stating that she used arsenic as a cosmetic, by dissolving it in the water with which she washed—a process respecting which scientific opinions are divided. However, L'Angelier is ill again on the night of the 22d, but recovers a second time. Time passes on, and we must conclude there are more negotiations for the surrender of the letters, for Miss Smith still keeps on her engagement with Mr. Minnoch. On March 6, she again buys arsenic—to poison rats or improve her complexion, according to her various account—and this time it is in company with Miss Buchanan, a young lady from the Clapton school. L'Angelier goes to Bridge of Allan to recruit his health, and not to the Isle of Wight, 500 miles off, as his mistress advises him. There he writes her a letter, saying he believes that she is going to marry Mr. Minnoch, and demands direct answers to several questions on the subject. He is proved to be anxious for a letter in answer to this last missive; when he receives it, he returns in perfect health. He comes home in the highest spirits, and says the letter has brought him back. On the 22d of March, he goes out a little before 9 o'clock. He is seen sauntering along in the neighborhood of Blythswood-square about 20 minutes past 9. About 9½ he makes a call on a friend, who is not at home. Then we lose sight of him for two or three hours. He had gone out to see the prisoner, having come back all the way from Bridge of Allan for the interview; he had reached the neighborhood of the prisoner's residence—the question is, did they meet? The prisoner says No; that the interview was for Saturday, not Sunday. The prosecution asserts that they did. At all events L'Angelier is found, four hours afterwards, in agonies at his own door. He is doubled up, speechless, and has not strength to turn the latch-key. He dies, and dies of arsenic. The prosecution aver that he is poisoned by the prisoner; she declares her innocence, and suggests that he must have done it himself in a fit of jealousy. Evidence is adduced that he was vain, foolish, and extravagant, always talking of love affairs, and threatening suicide when he was disappointed.

This is all the light that can be thrown on the terrible occurrence. That the jury should declare the crime Not Proven is hardly surprising; for the circumstances are as mysterious as any that have ever been related in a court of justice. If on the one hand the prisoner purchases arsenic, and thinks of her complexion for the first time when she is distracted with terror respecting her good name, on the other hand she buys it so openly that a juryman might well think her conduct incompatible with a murderous intention. In her first letter after the purchase of arsenic in February, she tells her lover that "I am taking some stuff to bring back the color." Of course, the prosecution look upon this as a proof of consummate cunning; the defence declare it to be a corroboration of the prisoner's statement. If L'Angelier indeed poisoned himself he must have been the most extraordinary of men; for he not only makes two unsuccessful attempts, and goes to the country for his health afterwards, but he relates how he was made ill by his paramour's chocolate, says jokingly he would forgive her if even she were to poison him, and a month afterwards, just before he is supposed to have poisoned himself, he tells his friends he is going to Blythswood-square, and actually loiters in the neighborhood for the purpose of making the world believe he is poisoned there. Was L'Angelier likely to commit self-murder, and in such a manner as wilfully to bring on Madeleine Smith the suspicion of the deed? These questions are now beyond human investigation. The jury by their verdict have declared their inability to decide. In this verdict we must concur; yet we see no reason for the cheering and the manifestation of joy which greeted it. Madeleine Smith goes forth free from the penalties of the law—and that is all.

THE PERSONNEL OF MISS SMITH.

From the Ayrshire Express.

The personal appearance of Miss Smith, the central figure in this remarkable case, is the point on which most attention seems to be fixed in the Court by the spectators with whom it is thronged, and which is most talked of among the less privileged outside world. Eager crowds gather in the early morning at the jail, and in Parliament-square, to catch a glimpse of the prisoner as she is taken to the Court. In the evenings thousands gather in the streets to see the cab in which she is borne back from the court-room to the prison. Every day sees hundreds at the door of the Court who would willingly expend guineas in obtaining a look at the young lady. Hundreds are daily passed in for a few minutes by official friends to get a glimpse at the prisoner, and they go away departing with the air of satisfied curiosity upon their anxious countenances. Others, who are privileged to sit in the Court through the whole day, may be seen surveying the slight figure at the dock with eyes that never weary of gazing upon it, from the opening of the Diet till its close; while the newspapers, in the second, and third, and fourth editions, with which the town is deluged, stop the press to tell how she looked at a particular hour, how she was seen to blush at a certain point in the evidence, and how for breakfast she had coffee, rolls, and a mutton chop, which she ate with great apparent heartiness. In the midst of all this excitement, passing through the eager crowd from and to prison, seated at the bar with hundreds of eyes fixed steadily upon her, Madeleine Smith is the only unmoved, cool personage to be seen. From the first moment to the last she has preserved that undaunted, defiant attitude of perfect repose which has struck every spectator with astonishment. She passes from the cab to the court-room, or rather to the cell beneath the dock, with the air of a belle entering a ball room. She ascends the narrow staircase leading into the dock with a cool, jaunty air, an unveiled countenance, the same perpetual smile, or smirk rather, for it lacks all the elements of a genuine smile—the same healthy glow of color, and the same confident ease. The female turnkey at her side looks much more of the prisoner, for, while she is still and scarcely ever lifts her eyes, Miss Smith never ceases surveying all that goes on around her, watching every word of every witness, returning every stare with compound interest, glancing every second minute at the down-turned eyes in the side gallery, and even turning right round upon the reporters immediately behind her, to see how they get along with the note-taking which is carrying her name and deeds into every British house. When Judges and jurymen retire for lunch she refuses even so much as a small packet of sandwiches. Others may be thirsty amid the hot excitement, but when the female attendant offers her a glass of water she will not have it. There she sits, refusing meat and drink or a moment's retirement in her cell, with her smelling bottle in her dainty little hand, which she never uses—a splendid specimen of physical power, and of such endurance as only a will of terrible strength could attain. When she is called up to plead, she says, in a clear, sweet treble voice, [illegible] in the voice, no trembling on her tongue, "Not guilty." The Dean of Faculty, her leading counsel, bids her good morning, or says a word to her when the proceedings close for the day, and she smiles so sweetly that you listen to hear her laugh. Whoever speaks, counsel or witness, must be sensible of the fixed, penetrating glance of her large dark eye. Her head is perpetually turning from the gentlemen of the long robe to the responsive witness-box, as the questions are put and answered. She has a well-cultivated taste—that is evident. She is elegant without show. A rich brown silk gown, with a large brooch, low set in the breast; a white straw bonnet, simply trimmed with white ribbon; a white cambric handkerchief and a bottle of smelling salts in her kid-gloved hand; such is the inventory, so far as I can furnish it. Her hair, of which she has a rich profusion, is quietly arranged in the fashion prevalent before the Eugenie style, although the smallness of the bonnet, which is of the most fashionable make, necessitates the loading of two ebony braids across the crown of her head. [illegible] inches in height. She has an elegant figure, and neither be called stout nor slim. She looks older than her years, which are twenty-one. I should have guessed her age to be twenty-four. Her eyes are deep set, large, and (some) think beautiful; but they certainly do not look prepossessing. Her brow is of the ordinary size, and the face inclines to the oval. Her nose is prominent, but is too long to be taken as a type for the Roman, and too irregular to remind one of Grecian. Her complexion, in spite of prison life, is clear and fresh. Her cheeks are well colored, and the insinuation that a rosy hue is imparted by artificial means, made by some portions of the press, does not seem well founded. The scene in the court room is such as the High *Court of Justiciary has never presented before* in the present century. The whole of the Faculty of Advocates would seem to be there, filling more than their own gallery; a goodly array of writers to the signet appear in their gowns; upwards of a score *of reporters for the press ply* their busy pencils; the western gallery abounds in an unmatched union of the aristocracy; ministers of the Gospel are there *gathering materials for discourses;* and civic dignitaries are in abundance. A few women, who may expect to be called ladies, are mingled in the throng. Among the clergy we notice Principal Lee, William Pulsford, the celebrated Independent preacher, Dr. Andrew Thompson, Professor Harper, and Mr. Hirse, an Episcopal priest, who "goes in" for preaching about Palmer and Dove, and will, no doubt, have a morning sermon one of these Sabbaths devoted to Madeleine Smith. Lords Cowan and Ardmillan, *after they are relieved from their duties elsewhere,* come and sit in undress on the bench; so does the *Ven. Lord Murray,* and Lords Wood, Deas, and others. The fee given to the Dean of Faculty, senior counsel for the defence, is said to be 100 guineas, but this retainer will be supplemented, *likely,* by a daily "refresher" during the trial. It is believed that he feels peculiarly interested in the case, and has so mastered it that he will leave no stone unturned to secure the deliverance of his unfortunate client.

Testimonial by the President of the United States to an English Captain.

A letter has been received by the owner of the *Ann Pitcairn*, Sharp, (Mr. A. H[illegible],) from the General Registry of Seamen, in London, requesting information as to the position of that vessel at present, as the President of the United States desired to present its Captain (Sharp) with a chronometer and a gold chain, for services rendered in taking off the crew of the American ship *Cathedral*, in February last. The following is Captain Sharp's report of the occurrence: "We had sixteen storms off Cape Horn; an American ship, the *Cathedral*, of 2,000 tons, foundered close to us, on Feb. 18, off Cape Horn; we saved 34 of the crew, 27 of whom we landed at Valparaiso; the Captain, doctor, stewardess and six hands went down with the ship."

The Latest.

We are indebted to Capt. Lott for the following latest news by the Asia:

London, Saturday, July 11.

From the Times City Article.

The unfavorable character of the monthly statement of the Bank of France, published this morning, coupled with the renewed fall on the Paris Bourse, caused English funds to open at a decline of ⅛. Some purchases, however, took place on the part of the public and led to an improvement, which was partially maintained. In Stock Exchange, money was wanted in the morning, but in the afternoon it was obtainable at 5@5½ per cent.; full supplies being offered at the latter rate. In Discount market there was no alteration.

From the Daily News City Article.

Friday Evening.

In the Stock Exchange, speculative transactions are partially suspended, pending the receipt of news from India. The Money Market maintains the easier appearance which has prevailed since the commencement of the dividend payments.

The current rates of discount are somewhat below those of the Bank.

It is stated, though not officially, the next dividend of the Great Western Railway Co., will be at the rate from 2@2½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank of England has just loaned £300,000 on debentures to the London and Great Western Railway Company at 4½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum for five years.

The *Daily News* says the Bank is in the habit of employing a certain portion of its funds in this class of investments.

ABANDONMENT OF THE CAPE AND INDIA MAIL CONTRACT.

It is understood that the contract for the steam mail service to the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius and Calcutta, which has been hitherto carried on from Dartmoor, under a Government subsidy of £40,000, is about to be abandoned, it being found impossible, with the number of ports of call included in the route, to keep the stipulated time.

TRANSPORTS OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

The ships engaged by the East India Company yesterday for the conveyance of troops, comprised six steamers and eleven sailing vessels. The steamers are to go to Dublin to take regiments at that port—four of the sailing vessels will proceed to Portsmouth and the remainder to Dublin.

EVENTS IN INDIA.

The *Daily News* says it is understood, in the event of anything of an alarming character happening in India, the agents of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Calcutta would probably dispatch the steamer for Suez a day or two before her regular time, in which case her news might be known in London by this evening.

It is supposed that the vessel was dispatched at the usual day. It is thought that the telegraphic anticipations could not possibly reach London before Saturday afternoon, and may probably be delayed till Monday. Many parties are disposed to deduce a favorable augury from the delay.

OXFORD ELECTION.

Lord Monck has issued an address concerning the principles of civil and religious liberty; in the extension of popular rights; in reform of the electoral system, and in municipal and educational establishments; in the emancipation of trade; and remission of the taxes pressing heavily on the people.

Lord Monck's opponent is Mr. Thackeray, the novelist. Last evening he addressed upwards of a thousand persons. He advocated voting by ballot, extension of suffrage, social happiness, and the knowledge and the powers of the people.

THE LONDON [illegible].

The *Advertiser* says there will likely be a new election for the city of London, Baron Rothschild having expressly pledged himself both in speeches and by letter to resign, should the bill for the removal of the Jewish disabilities not be carried this session.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The *Moniteur* publishes an article in which the triumph of Louis Napoleon on five different occasions, when he has appealed to universal suffrage, is dwelt upon.

The *Moniteur* gives the number of votes obtained, and says: "During the course of eight years the number of dissentients, instead of increasing has diminished. The clamor which they were allowed to make during the recent elections has neither augmented their number nor marked their importance."

The *Moniteur*, however, does not conclude, without addressing a general warning to the press. It says: "Now, that the contest is over, and that a majority of more than five million, has proved the opinion of the country, a limit must be put to discussion, which now can have no other object than the useless agitation of public feeling."

SWEDEN.

Hamburg, Friday, July 10.

The Swedish Chambers, considering the necessities imposed on the country by the Western Alliance, of November, 1855, have voted considerable subsidies to be applied to the construction of fortresses, and to the augmentation of the national means of defence.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Asia.] London, Friday, July 10—5 P. M.

We have to report a continued dullness in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets without any marked alteration in prices. Money easier. Consols 91⅛@91¼ for money, and 91¾ for the account; Bar Silver 5s. 1⅞d.; Mexican Dollars 5s. 0⅝d.; American Eagles 76s. 2½d.; Doubloons, Spanish 78s. South American 76s.

Cochineal—300 bags have been publicly sold at firm rates. [illegible]

Cocoa—[illegible]

Coffee continues in good request, [illegible]

Copper—The demand is slack, without change in price.

Corn—On Monday the supply of English Wheat was very small, and sales were made with difficulty at the last week's rates. [illegible] We quote White American Wheat [illegible]; Red [illegible]; American Flour [illegible] ℔ bbl. [illegible]

For Cotton the prices are fully sustained. [illegible] At Liverpool middling Orleans is quoted [illegible]

Hemp quiet, [illegible] for middling quality.

In Indigo there is nothing doing, in view of the uncertain state of things in India. The sales advertised for next week will reach 12,131 chests.

Iron—There is more inquiry for Rails at £7@£7 5s. Bars £7@£7 5s. Scotch Pigs 74s. @75s for mixed Nos. 1, no. 3 on the Clyde.

Linseed—The arrivals are small, and sales on the spot [illegible] East Indian [illegible]

In Linseed Cakes a fair business is doing at our last quotations.

Oils—Cocoa Nut, Ceylon, 45s.; Palm 46s.

The Rice market has become dull again, and prices are lower. Privately, sales have been effected of 12,000 bags, [illegible]

Saltpetre [illegible]

Rum—[illegible]

For Saltpetre there has been considerable inquiry, [illegible]

Spices—Pepper quiet; [illegible] *held for 5d.* Penang White taken in at 9¼d. @9¾d. Nutmegs, [illegible] Pimento: [illegible]

Sugar—We have to notice a continued absence of demand, [illegible] The sales of West India are only 500 hhds., including at auction part of 850 hhds. Barbadoes from 59s.@61s.; [illegible] bags Mauritius offered at public sale were chiefly bought in; and of Bengal 1,366 bags Benares partly sold at [illegible] Privately 3,000 to 4,000 bags East India have been purchased—low Brown Mauritius at 40s. 6d., low Date Bengal at 47s. 6d. and good grainy Madras at 61s.@61s. 6d. [illegible] for at a reduction.

Tallow—Quiet. Sellers of St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot at 57s 6d.

Tea—9,000 pkgs. were offered at auction to-day, and 3,500 sold at full prices. Common Congou 1s. 2½d. ℔ lb. buyers.

Turpentine—Rough is of slow sale at [illegible]. Spirits in less demand. American offering at 40s.

Tin—Common [illegible]

[illegible] business has been done. Polar would be worth £450.

No change in American Stocks.

BARING, BROS. & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Asia.] Liverpool, Friday, July 10, 1857.

Cotton remained firm and steady from Saturday to Tuesday, with daily sales of 5,000 to 7,000 bales. On Wednesday a more extensive demand sprung up, when the sales reached 15,000 bales, at an advance of 1-16th on Friday's quotations. Yesterday the improvement was continued, and resulted in the sale of full 15,000 bales, including 5,000 on speculation and for export, at prices a shade higher than those of the preceding day. The diminished stock on hand, united with the fact that there are but some 60,000 bales afloat, against 150,000 at the corresponding date of last year, with the increasing ease in the Money market, and a general impression that the rate of interest will soon be reduced, if not disturbed by adverse accounts from India, have been mainly instrumental in inducing a more active business. We quote: Middling Orleans, [illegible]; Mobile, [illegible]; Bowels [illegible]. Present estimated stock [illegible] bales, including [illegible] American, against [illegible], including [illegible] American, for corresponding date of last year. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales, including [illegible] on speculation and for export, at full prices.

Breadstuffs—The Stocks of Grain, &c., as estimated for 30th June, were: Wheat, [illegible] qrs.; Indian Corn, [illegible] qrs.; and Flour, [illegible] sacks and [illegible] bbls.; those for 31st December being Wheat, [illegible] qrs.; Indian Corn, 344,467 qrs.; and Flour 30,000 sacks and [illegible] bbls.; and for 30th June, 1856, Wheat [illegible] qrs.; Indian Corn, 269,177 qrs.; and Flour, 49,745 sacks and 81,789 bbls. Much of the Wheat, perhaps one-third, is inferior or heated, and hence a slight decline on the lower grades, and a hardening tendency in prices, with more inquiry for good to prime qualities. The low stock of Indian Corn, as compared either with December or June preceding, causes greater firmness, and the sales within past three days have been made at an advance of 6d.@1s. ℔ qr. The stock of Flour, although not differing materially from that of June, 1856, is larger than anticipated, and tends to disarm speculation, even under unfavorable weather, and to limit trade to the wants of consumers.

The deliveries by Farmers during June were greater than those for either of the preceding years—they being respectively 405,2[illegible] qrs. in 1857, 411,771 in 1856, 354,469 in 1855, and 219,775 in 1854.

The deliveries for week ending 4th inst. were 88,006 qrs. at 60s. 6d., against 81,812 qrs. at 74s. 7d. for same week last year.

At to-day's market there was a small attendance and only a moderate business in Wheat and Flour, at about Tuesday's prices; but on the lower qualities of both a concession would have been made to have effected sales. For Indian Corn there was an animated inquiry, at a slight advance. We quote Wheat, Red, 8s. 6d.@[illegible]; White and Mixed, 9s. 6d.@10s. 3d.; Flour, Western Canal, 30s. 6d.@32s.; Ohio, 33@34s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 31s.@33. Indian Corn Mixed and Yellow, 37s. 6d.@38s. 6d.; White, 39s.@40s. 6d.

Bacon has been quiet, and business limited to the occasional wants of consumers. An effort to place some 450 boxes, by auction, on Tuesday, resulted in disappointment, there being no competition among buyers. On Tuesday next there will be another offer, by auction, of some 3,5[illegible] boxes, embracing a fair sample of the various qualities on sale, to which public attention has been liberally invited. If sales are not then effected, a concession may become necessary, to clear off most of the receipts from Southern ports. We quote: Short Middles, Boneless, 58s.@56s., nominally; Rib in, 53s.@54s.; Long Middles, Boneless, 58s. for Southern, and 54s.@[illegible] Eastern; Rib in, 49s.@52s.; Cumberland, 4[illegible]@51s.

Beef and Pork have been quiet, if not dull; the Trade has been affected by the sales of old Government stores. At Deptford, yesterday, some 1,400 tierces Old Pork brought [illegible]. Prices here are nominally unchanged.

Lard has lost its buoyancy, speculators having retired. On Tuesday 225 bbls. were offered by auction, and withdrawn on a bid of 67s. 6d. On Thursday there was another auction, when 700 bbls., not altogether sound, were withdrawn on an offer of 65s. 3d., and 200 bbls. choice sold at 67s. 6d. The Market closes quiet.

Tallow—Under increasing Stocks the demand has fallen off, and former prices are scarcely supported—the nominal value of Butchers' Association is 60s.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

Remarkable Case of Canine Sagacity.—A certain broker had a dog, remarkable for its intelligence. Every Saturday morning the dog received from its master a one-dollar bill, which it carried carefully to market, and with which it paid its meat bill for the week. One day, through press of business, the broker neglected to give Bepo his customary allowance, and through street and warehouse, mart and exchange, the dog followed his master, who wondered at such unusual attendance. At last, suddenly ensconced in his office chair, the broker had time to recollect the cause of honest Bepo's pertinacity, and, carefully taking a bill from his pocket, he threw it to the dog, expecting to see him depart as usual. But to his surprise and annoyance the dog, placing his fore paw upon the note, gave four sharp barks in rapid succession, and continued this interesting performance until his master angrily snatched up the note, and found the cause of the noise explained—*the bill was discounted for four per cent.*—*New Brunswick (N. J.) Times.*

On the Fourth of July the Editor of the [illegible] (Ga.) *Recorder* had in his hands a flag that was borne at the battles of Saratoga, Cowpens and Eutaw Springs. The Savannah Volunteer Guards are the possessors of this relic.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Chittenango Sulphur Springs.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

No State of the Union is richer in mineral springs than New-York. [illegible] of these fountains of health, for we have them in abundance—warm or cold, sulphur, saline, alkaline, chalybeate, acidulous or sparkling. The fame of Saratoga as a resort for fashionable seekers after health and pleasure is world-wide. The columns of the Metropolitan Press usually teem at this season with glowing accounts of the beauties and pleasures, and the movements of the gay, aristocratic throngs [illegible] are interesting, and sometimes valuable; but at this time I seek a brief space in your columns to say something of a spot where infinitely more of solid comfort may be enjoyed by those who have no taste for such gilded pleasures, but who seek rural quiet, healthful retreat from the City's heat and turmoil during the Summer months. Of such there are thousands in your City, who, at this season, are looking for such a place as Chittenango Springs, where healthy recreation and rural pleasures may be found disconnected from the excitement of fashion, and without its enervations, and so many annoyances, as well as impossible expense.

Chittenango White Sulphur Springs are situated in Madison County, a little off the line of the New-York Central Railroad, between Utica and Syracuse, and only ten hours' distant from New-York City. Leaving the cars at Chittenango station, we find a coach in readiness to convey us to Chittenango village, situated a mile or two distant on the banks of the Erie Canal, at the entrance to the deep, narrow and shady valley through which Chittenango Creek, the outlet of Cazenovia Lake, speeds its impetuous way towards the great plain extending from Syracuse to Utica and over which it passes to Oneida Lake. A little more than a mile up the valley, by a road along the edge of the creek, shaded by the forest covered hill on the one side, and by the foliage which embowers the rivulet on the other—the sulphur water gushes forth in copious streams, from a shelving ledge of rocks. The valley here is scarcely more than a quarter of a mile wide—its bottom covered with grateful verdure of a fruitful soil. There is no town here—no factory nor other building in sight, except the single hotel, kept by E. R. Lewis, for the accommodation of those who seek the benefit of the pure air of this region, and of its pleasantly flavored medicinal water. The Hotel is simple in style, four stories high, with an extensive wing, and [illegible] to the house attached. Its site is so close against the hill-side, from which the healing waters gush, that a balcony leading from the third floor conducts one directly into the beautifully-shaded walks and rustic arbors arranged upon its brow and summit.

Just across the road from the [illegible] Chittenango, its crystal waters making sweet music as they dance along over their pebbled bed. Crossing the stream by a rustic bridge, we come upon a spacious lawn shaded by a grove of great oaks and maples,—and beyond those the rich fields of waving grain, skirted beyond, again, almost within pistol shot, by the range of hills bounding the little valley in that direction, and which also are covered with forest trees. From the road which winds along its summit, may be obtained a charming view of Oneida Lake laying far below, and some 5 or 10 miles distant. [illegible]

[illegible]

Crops in Ohio—Trial of Mowing Machines.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio, Wednesday, July 22, 1857.

Our farmers are ready to commence haying as soon as the weather will permit; grass generally very good. A great many farmers in Portage County have mowing and reaping machines. A trial of mowing machines came off last Wednesday, near Ravenna, the county seat. The premium was divided between Manny's and Ball, Aultman & Co.'s machines. Corn has grown very fast lately. Two weeks ago it was but two or three inches tall—now it is that many feet. Garden vegetables of all sorts are abundant. The potatoe crop promises well; we have new potatoes of a goodly size. We have also plenty of cherries, a good prospect for other fruits; apple-trees being plentifully, but not abundantly, loaded. There will probably be a few peaches. Farmers of this region congratulate themselves generally on the appearance of their grain, and other crops, after the past dry year. W. G. L.

Kentucky Crops, Politics, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Bath County, Ky., Saturday, July 18, 1857.

Our farmers are now busily engaged in securing their wheat crops, which, for superiority in quantity and quality, will far surpass any previous year. Rye and oats promise abundant yield. The corn crop will be large and abundant, in consequence of the abundant rains with which the farmers have been blessed—in brief, crops of every description will far exceed any previously raised in the State.

Politics are exciting but little interest in the State. The only deep interest that is evinced is in the Ashland District. The contest will be warm and close, both parties being sanguine of success. As to the other districts, there is not the usual interest manifested. In three districts the Democrats have no opposition; and I think the next delegation from this State will stand, eight Democrats to two Know-Nothings, Humphrey Marshall's and Underwood's Districts being the only two that the Americans can claim with any degree of certainty. Yours, &c. BOONE.

Horrible Murder in Virginia.—The Lewisburg Era says: "Last week a most atrocious, fiendish and revolting murder [illegible]

THE DAYS OF CREATION.—A valorous writer in one of the religious journals has taken up the cudgel against Dr. Hitchcock, and rather peculiarly attacks the theory of the creation of the world were "days" in a sense widely different from other days. He says the same word in one place means a year, in another a season, in another a period, and in another a day. The writer who thus easily hits the Doctor says: Aside from the inspiration of the Bible, there is no reason why we should believe that the word "day" in a sense widely different from other days, in the same word in another place, should mean a year

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY [illegible], 1857.

[illegible] OF THE DAY.

[illegible] at this port, last evening, of the [illegible] from London [illegible] the 11th inst., the same date as [illegible] by the *Circassian*. The [illegible] already announced by [illegible] out the bill for the admission of [illegible] by a majority of 34. [illegible] are reported in Spain, but in [illegible] are said to be wholly suppressed. [illegible] from Sierra Leone, which we publish elsewhere, gives an account of the capture and [illegible] at that port of the slave brigantine *[illegible]*, of New-Orleans. The capture was effected by a British cruiser off Lagos on the 16th of April. All the paraphernalia of a slaver were found on board, and about $25,000 in gold, with which to purchase a cargo. We also devote a considerable portion of our space to a review from the London [illegible] of the trial and acquittal of Miss [illegible] for the poisoning of her lover. The [illegible] is still wrapped in mystery, and [illegible] will be found to be one of the causes [illegible].

We publish this morning additional intelligence concerning the difficulties in Kansas, with the Charter adopted by the people of Lawrence. The act of the citizens, in framing this instrument, having led to the renewal of the troubles which have agitated the Territory, the Charter possesses an interest which it would want were it not the cause of the existing difficulties. It is accompanied by an address from the framers to the people of Lawrence, in which the authority of the Territorial Legislature is denied. A pasquinade upon the [illegible] of Gov. Walker has been printed and circulated extensively in Lawrence. Latest telegraphic advices state that everything was quiet. Gov. Walker was at Lawrence with the dragoons and would attempt the collection of taxes in a few days.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday and granted twenty-one licenses, but no more will be disposed until the first Tuesday in September. The Board, however, will hold its sessions every Tuesday in August to receive applications. The Commissioners announced that after a personal inspection of the Five Points they had concluded to [illegible] in the neighborhood.

At a caucus of leading Americans held yesterday, at the office of Wildas P. Walker, Esq., it was determined that if any American can be elected to fill the vacancy in the Police Board, James W. Barker, Esq., is the man. It was said [illegible] that Cyrus Curtis, Esq., formerly [illegible], an old Henry Clay Whig, and now a Commissioner of Emigration, would receive the [illegible] vote of the Republican Commissioners to the vacancy created by Mr. Draper's resignation.

We give a full report of all the proceedings in the [illegible] Commission case yesterday. In the [illegible] matter Mr. Field delivered his argument for the respondents. Mr. O'Conor will reply, and the whole will, probably, be concluded this day. Some further testimony was taken before the Referee (Mr. Hilton) in the Contempt case, and the latter was adjourned till Monday.

From the movements of the disbanded special policemen yesterday, it was supposed that they would appear at the office of the Commissioners this morning at 11 o'clock, with a strong plea for the immediate payment of their dues. At that hour they did appear, but the Board had adjourned and they did nothing but talk over arrangements attending the funeral of Eugene Anderson, the murdered policeman, on Sunday next. After some general conversation they adjourned to meet again at 3 P. M.

At a meeting of the Centre Market Guards held last evening at 8 o'clock, at Centre Market Place, which was organized by the appointment of John Collins, Chairman, and Richard H. Barry, Secretary. Resolutions of respect for the deceased Anderson were passed. The following also were adopted: That we, the members of the above Company, return a vote of thanks to Edward Willoughby (a member of our Guard) for his gallant conduct in following and arresting the murderer of Eugene Anderson, at the risk of his own life.

The "Reform" or Cooper Committee had a meeting last evening at Tammany Hall, at which they spurned all offers of coalition with the "Small," "Savage," or other "bogus" organizations, and transacted other matters of similar [illegible], to the utter defeat and chagrin of Mayor Wood and his faction.

[illegible], who live in Cow Bay, assure us that there has been a great reform in that neighborhood. They say there are not more than [illegible] thieves left in that famous quarter of the Five Points. Mr. Pease says that he does not believe that over half a dozen are left. The boys are going in for a reading-room there.

Two gangs of emigrant-runners went over from New-York to Bergen Hill yesterday to settle a quarrel scientifically. Neither party entitled itself to the gratitude of the public by annihilating the other.

A two-story brick house, owned and occupied by Stephen C. Jackson, and situated in Lafayette-avenue, near Classon, in Brooklyn, was struck by lightning Thursday evening, and shattered in a most extraordinary manner. Of five or six persons who were in the house no one was injured, but a man who had sought shelter in the doorway of the house from the rain, was instantly killed. The man's name was Robert McKnight, a foreman of laborers in the Navy-Yard.

The Brooklyn Police will be paid off on Monday next, unless some genius gets out another injunction.

A Legal Imbroglio.

If our municipal legal controversies continue much longer, we shall require a *catalogue raisonné* of all that has taken place, classifying and numbering the various injunctions, orders, writs and motions, according to time and the [illegible] of each, to avoid falling, like [illegible] the community, into a condition of utter bewilderment respecting these important matters.

At present, however, we shall endeavor to escape [illegible], by confining our remarks to one topic—that of the lively little affair on Wednesday last, before Judge Ingraham, of the Common Pleas, on the motion to commit [illegible] for a contempt against Conover and others. That motion grows, as an excrescence, out of the injunction by that Judge, granted, it seems, on the 17th, not the 18th, to restrain Conover, Willet and others, from interfering with the books, documents, &c., of the Street Commissioner's office.

That injunction, judging solely from the papers as then published, we pronounced a [illegible] piece of business, and it was all that. Mr. Noyes, who is accurate and entirely reliable, sheds new light upon the subject. The complaint was drawn and verified as of the 16th inst. It seems the injunction was applied for, and granted not until the 17th, pending the proceedings before Judge Peabody, and when it was very doubtful whether he would issue the warrant or not against Devlin. It was generally thought he would not. The Controller had not then been removed, (it was [illegible] the next day, the 18th,) and Mr. Devlin sought an injunction to restrain the proceedings before Judge Peabody. But circumstances changing, *that* was erased, and it was made a good enough injunction for another purpose. It was not served, as it should have been, immediately upon being issued, but was kept in the pocket, to be brought out to suit a purpose, when that purpose should arise. It was, in fact, kept back till Judge Peabody had issued the warrant, and until the officer, Farrington, was out of the Court House to serve it, and then the oral intimation was given in the Court room, by counsel, that it had been granted.

But, whatever the merits or demerits of that injunction suit, they are lost sight of for the present, altogether swallowed up in the more important object of sustaining judicial dignity. Till the ermine has been restored to an unspotted condition, perish Conover, Devlin, and the whole Street Department, archives and all. They are of little value, comparatively, and for the present out of the question.

All interest therefore, just now, centres in the matter of alleged contempt of the Common Pleas, and it must be of the last importance, as counsel, for the first time, have lost their temper.

One of the main points of a thorough legal training is to learn to keep cool, and that surely must be an occasion of no common excitement which ruffles the serenity of tried veterans of the profession.

Things went so far on Wednesday last, that even Mr. O'Conor, the most peaceable of men, anticipated "a day of reckoning." Mr. Field placed on Mr. Brady's graceful brows the diadems united of Connaught and Siam; Mr. Brady returning the compliment, in kind, invested his opponent with the royalty of the Cannibal Islands. Mr. B., in addition, suggested "pettifogging and thimble-rigging:" to which Mr. Noyes very properly put in a demurrer, but it seems Mr. Brady withdraws nothing, and always retaliates, even in Court, with "all the force he is master of." Mr. Field discoursed appropriately, of "decency," "Hibernian modes of getting injunctions," and "unprofessional" doings generally.

We have not space to group together very handsome things said by counsel of each other on that interesting occasion. The wind-up of the whole is, it seems, that there is to be "a day of reckoning," but when, we are as yet not informed.

The Poor Whites of the South.

We are sorry to find that the Charleston *Standard*, in noticing an article published by us on the 8th inst. in reply to an editorial in the *Standard* of the 1st, accuses the Times of "perverting the statements of the *Standard* to the most remote meanings," and of "indulging in unwarrantable inferences."

We beg leave to assure the *Standard* that we take no kind of pleasure in "unwarrantable inferences," and that we fully believed, and still believe, whatever inferences we drew from the article in the *Standard* quite warranted by the laws of logic and the force of language.

The *Standard* admits that we were correct in understanding it to maintain that the "strength" or "wealth" (for we may surely use these terms as convertible for the purposes of this discussion) of the South lies in its agriculture, and that "free white labor cannot be profitably engaged in the agriculture of the South." But here we part company, the *Standard* complaining that we are guilty of putting an "absurd" meaning upon these propositions, when we infer from them that only the proprietors of slave-labor, or those who are able to employ slave-labor, can be "prosperous or successful" at the South.

Let us consider this matter for a moment by the light of an example, not the best, perhaps, that could be adduced, but the best that at this moment occurs to us. The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon belong to France. Their "strength" is in their fisheries, and the right to exploit those fisheries is restricted to French subjects. In this case should we be guilty of advancing an absurdity if we maintained that no residents of those islands, excepting such as are French subjects, can be "prosperous and successful?" Conceding, as in common fairness we must, every reasonable limitation of such a statement—covering the case of any casual Englishman or American who may have settled himself at St. Pierre or Miquelon, to look up custom as a barber or a grocer, for even fishermen must sometimes, when on shore, be shaved, and fishermen's wives must delight themselves in tea—should we not be perfectly justified in laying down the general proposition that the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon are not very desirable places of residence for any French subjects and fishermen?

What we maintain in regard to the condition of the free white laborers of the South is simply this: that their relations to the industry and the capital of the South are such as to make it practically impossible for any considerable proportion of their numbers to find profitable employment with the consequent advantages of such employment—that they are, therefore,—and while the actual institutions of the South shall exist must continue to be—in a comparatively degraded and unprosperous condition—*that they are neither so well fed, so well lodged, so well clothed, nor so well educated, as the free white laborers of the North*—that their present is far less propitious, and their future far less promising than the present and the future of their Northern fellow-citizens. We hold that these propositions may be fairly deduced from the admissions of the *Standard*. For, if agriculture be the "wealth" of the South, and if nobody can expect to meddle profitably with the sources of that wealth, excepting the capitalist who can command the labor of slaves, it would seem to be tolerably clear that those citizens of the South, whose sole capital lies in their bodies and hands, must occupy a position extremely unfavorable to their temporal interests at least.

The *Standard*, however, refuses to admit the legitimacy of these deductions, and declares that it cannot think of allowing us to assume that the South exhibits any forms of social inferiority to the North, excepting on the strength of "respectable testimony."

The word "respectable" is a word susceptible of many definitions—but the principle of Carlyle's celebrated witness, who held respectability to be synonymous with the keeping of a gig, may perhaps be admitted with proper modifications by our Southern cotemporary, and we are willing to assume that a "respectable" man in his eyes is a man who keeps a slave or slaves, according to his means.

If we are right in making this assumption then, the *Standard* will concede that Mr. William Gregg, of Charleston, is an eminently "respectable" witness. Mr. Gregg, in an address delivered before the South Carolina Institution in 1851, puts down the white people of that State "who ought to work but do not, and are wholly unproductive, at 125,000," out of a white population of 274,563! "Any man," Mr. Gregg goes on to say, "who is an observer of things, can hardly travel through the country without being struck by the fact that all the capital, enterprise, and intelligence are employed in directing *slave-labor, and the consequence is, that a large portion of our poor white citizens are wholly neglected, and while away existence in a state but one step in advance of the Indian of the forest*."

The same gentleman states that *three-fourths of the adults assembled by him at Graniteville were unable to read or to write their names, and were glad to be employed at one-half the compensation of such operatives at the North*.

He adds a fact which reminds us rather of Ireland during the famine, or the poorest agricultural counties of England before the repeal of the Corn Laws, than of an American State: "Many a one is reared in proud South Carolina *who has never passed a month in which he has not, some part of the time, been stinted for meat*."

Similar testimony to the condition of the free whites of South Carolina is borne by Mr. Taylor, of that State, in *De Bow's Review*, while Mr. Lumpkin, of Georgia, in 1852, found it necessary to bewail the State of the "poor, degraded, half-fed, half-clothed, ignorant population" of that State; and Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, declared that labor there is nearly "*one hundred per cent. cheaper*" than in the North. In the face of these "respectable" testimonies, (for which we are indebted to a Southern writer, Mr. Helper, of North Carolina, from whose work on the "Impending Crisis of the South," we have borrowed them,) our cotemporary of the *Standard* cannot surely refuse to allow that we have some show of reason on our side when we decline to admit the reality of these advantages to the population at large, which he claims to be inherent in the Institution of Slavery.

A New Phase of Commercial Morality.

The proposal to import negroes from Western Africa into the West Indian Islands, as free laborers, to which we have before alluded, is one will find favor in the eyes of a great many well-meaning, but thoughtless, people; or worse still, will furnish an admirable cloak for the bad deeds of a great many knaves. The pretext on which it is based, plausible as it seems on the outside, is in reality a great outrage, both on morals and on probability. We do not propose to convince slave-holders or slave-traders of its danger or absurdity, but we do feel called upon to warn every lover of free labor, who professes the smallest respect for abstract justice and for human rights, of its falsity and delusiveness. It is, on the whole, far more obnoxious for the snare it holds out to the opponents of negro Slavery than for the covert aid it lends to its friends.

We presume no one with a conscience to guide him, and who is convinced of every man's right to dispose of his time and labor as he pleases, will acknowledge the validity of a contract made between parties, both of whom are not in full possession of all the facts, are not of sound mind, and are not free agents. If a man contracts to perform a certain act, the nature of which he not only does not understand, but cannot be made to understand, no Court of Equity in this country, or in England, will force him to fulfill his agreement, even if his fulfillment of it only entails on him a very small pecuniary loss. Every agreement made between two persons, who are not, as to the subject matter of it, upon an equality in knowledge and in liberty, is fraudulent in equity. The Courts even go so far as to extend to sailors, in consideration of their childishness, improvidence and inexperience, a special and exceptional protection.

Now we know of no way, and we defy the advocates of this scheme to point out a way, in which the exact nature of an agreement to labor for seven or ten years, or for life, in a West Indian sugar plantation, can be explained to a negro of Western Africa, before he enters into it. He has around him at home all the necessaries and even comforts he desires. Nature has done for him what all white men are anxious she should do for them. She has supplied him with abundance of food without exacting from him any return in hard toil. He knows nothing of the country to which he is asked to emigrate, and he regards transportation beyond the sea with that mysterious dread common to all ignorant and superstitious people. The only information he can possibly learn about it must be derived from persons interested in deceiving him, and of an alien and hostile race. Upon such terms as this we would ask no poor white laborers to emigrate. We have still less right to ask negroes. Any agreement entered into by the subjects of King Dahomey to come and revive the sugar trade, will be void in law and morals, because it will be made by persons of *grossly and palpably defective powers of mind* with persons of extraordinary acuteness, for the sole advantage of the latter, and it will be all the more objectionable, inasmuch as it will entail evils and the sacrifice of personal liberty on the weaker party. What the scheme will result in, as far as the treatment of these so-called free laborers is concerned, we know from the treatment experienced already by Coolies imported under a similar sort of agreement. A bond of some sort on the part of the negro will be absolutely necessary. No capitalist will invest his money in "emigrant" vessels, unless he can effect an arrangement enabling him to dispose of the labor of his passengers for a certain stipulated period, to repay him for the expenses of transportation, and interest on his capital. Now, suppose, and our supposition is certain to be realized, a majority of these untutored savages, finding themselves under a foreign sky, sick, disheartened and disgusted, unversed in our code of honor, totally ignorant of the force of a legal instrument, duly signed, sealed and delivered, should refuse to work on their arrival, for other people's benefit—what then? How shall we force them? In what way can we force them, but by the lash, and what is the lash but Slavery, and Slavery of the worst kind, because it deprives the negro of his only safeguard against cruelty—his value as merchandise.

In what spirit the Southern States would engage in this traffic we may guess from an article we quoted some weeks ago from the Charleston *Courier*, in which it was gravely proposed to import negroes as free emigrants, an operation which might be profitably performed, inasmuch as they would immediately on their arrival fall under the operation of State laws, and might, any agreement previously made with them in anywise notwithstanding, be bought and sold as slaves. The whole proposition is, in short, a natural and legitimate deduction from an idea daily gaining more strength in the commercial world—an idea which degrades man, as much as it dishonors God—that the production of cotton and sugar are amongst the great ends of existence, and that justice and morality may safely be trampled under foot to avoid a rise of two cents in the pound.

The Last of the Crim. Cons.

The scandalous chronicles of the present age are likely to lose some of their most piquant chapters by the recent Divorce Bill, which has just passed Lords and Commons, and soon will be a statute of the British Realm. The liquorish details of the crime against marriage,—that crime, as Lord Byron says:

"Forbid by Heavenly, fined by human laws,"—

are no more to be spread on the breakfast tables of all England as a relish to the inevitable tea and toast. That is, it will no more be placed there by the stern necessities of divorce. The right of action against the injurious party will still inhere in the injured one, but it is no longer an essential preliminary to relief from the ties which bind, like those of the cruel Mezentius,—*complexu in mœsero*,—the living to the dead. By a rule long adopted by the House of Lords, no man could apply for a divorce with a prospect of success unless he had recovered damages in a Court of law, as well as obtained a decree of separation from bed and board from the ecclesiastical Court. As a divorce *a vinculo matrimonio*, by which alone the parties can marry again, could only be obtained through the omnipotence of Parliament,—which can do anything, the old lawyers tell us, except make a man a woman or a woman a man, but which is fully competent to sever the two, when one, on sufficient cause,—these actions of criminal conversation were inevitable whenever in the course of human events it became necessary for a man to sever the bands that connected him to an unfaithful wife.

It is creditable to the morality, or at least to the decency, of the Victoria era, that there have been so few scandals of this description forced upon the world through the medium of the Courts and the Press of late years. The number of scandalous trials has diminished materially since the days when Captain Byron eloped with the Marchioness of Carmarthen, and Lord Upper Ossory with the Duchess of Junius' Duke of Grafton, the friend and correspondent of Horace Walpole; and when Alfieri had his extraordinary adventures made public property by his own Life, and by the Journals of the House of Lords, with Penelope Pitt, Lady Rivers,—a dame who resembled her Ithacan synonym rather in weaving and unweaving webs than in conjugal constancy. From seventy-five to a hundred years ago such suits of love and law were so common as hardly to make Cowper's verses—prompted by indignation—rather a poetical form of statement than an exaggeration:

"———— Senates seem
Convened for purposes of empire less
Than to release the adulteress from her bonds."

Erskine and Curran achieved some of their most brilliant triumphs in those dubious fields, as when the former almost persuaded the jury to mulct Mr. Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, the plaintiff, in damages for having married the Lady Elizabeth Belasyse, instead of the late Lord Lucan, for running away with her. Since then, particularly during the Regency, such suits abounded,—as witness that extraordinary complication of divorces and remarriages which illustrated the first year of that era, when the late Marquis of Anglesea, then Lord Paget, sued the Duke of Argyll for *crim. con.* with Lady Paget, while Lord Cowley sued the Marquis for the same offence. Divorces having been obtained, the Duke married Lady Paget, and the Marquis married Lady Cowley, and everything was rearranged to mutual satisfaction, it may be presumed.

But these scandals have grown fewer and fewer of late years, and it is to be hoped that they will cease altogether with the technical necessity which had occasioned so many of them. Divorces are now to be granted by a Court erected expressly for that purpose, consisting of the heads of the law and the Chief Judge of Probate, who will decide each case on its merits, and on the evidence before it, without requiring any preliminary trial at common law. The English papers are rejoicing in the prospect that the last of these trials is just over. It was a suit brought against Hon. Colonel Macdonald, by a Mr. Edward Armitage, and resulted in the moderate verdict of £100. And, indeed, this sum would seem to exceed the damage done by this particular defendant to the plaintiff. It seems the plaintiff married his wife in Scotland, very much against her will; and that she very soon after the marriage ran away from him and came up to London, where she had been living *a dissolute life for several years*. There was nothing to prove that Col. Macdonald knew that she was ever really married, as his acquaintance with her was not an early one. The pretence of the husband that he had been unable to find his wife during those long years, though she was living in London under his name, one of the most notorious of the *lorette* class, was one hard to believe, and this difficulty probably diminished the amount of his damages materially. And the fact that he discovered her whereabouts just when he had a cause of action against a sufficient party, might reasonably have pared them down even more closely. The disgusting character of this case, and the danger of more actions of the kind, brought by husbands who know when to keep out of sight and when to appear, it is thought, facilitated the passage of the Divorce Bill through the House of Lords, where it had met with so much rough usage and so many defeats. We trust that this may be the last of these disgraceful trials which have made English law contemptible in Continental eyes, which only saw in them a process whereby a husband could make money out of his wife's sin and his own dishonor.

Restoration of Quiet.

After the stormiest and most turbulent month we have ever known in New-York, all the elements of discord and excitement seem to be suddenly subsiding and leaving us in a state of most unnatural quietude. We have passed through an entire day without a mob or a murder, without a proclamation from the Mayor, or an injunction from any of the Judges; it is more than a week since the military have been called out, and even Archbishop Hughes makes no sign. The Mayor is too busy with his Tammany Hall affairs to favor us with a new excitement; and there is a fair prospect of the rest of the Summer slipping away without another riot of any kind. It is the first time since the Burdell murder horrified the community that New-York has been without its special topic of excitement. We await with patience, in this "syncope and awful pause," for the next startling event.

The Sunday Questions.

In commenting, a day or two since, upon the vagaries of the Montreal Telegraph Company, in refusing the use of their line on Sunday to transmit to anxious relatives the names of the sufferers in the terrible railroad accident, we confined ourselves to condemnation of what was, after all, but one of a thousand obnoxious results, flowing from a most obnoxious principle. The "Sunday Question," as it is called, is one which has already convulsed society in England; that it has not convulsed society here, has been mainly owing to the fact that Sunday is not so great a boon to our working classes as it is to those of the Old World. But the influences which have succeeded in making this one day of rest a day of torpor, *ennui* or beastly excess—a curse, instead of a blessing, to the mechanics of London—are at work in our midst also, and may, before very long, force themselves on public attention by facts fully as disagreeable as the disturbances in London last year.

It is no part of our purpose to argue upon the manner in which the Sabbath should be observed. There is no place in which the *pros* and *cons* of the Scriptural side of the question can be urged with so bad a grace, and so little result, as in the columns of a newspaper. It does not lie within our province to decide, or attempt to decide, in what sense the commandment should be accepted as law by the Christians of our day, or whether it is binding on them at all. There are pulpits and theologians enough in the country to ventilate this portion of the subject thoroughly. Upon a point of this sort each man's own judgment and conscience, aided by such ministerial advice as he chooses to avail himself of, should alone decide. The duty of a journalist is more peculiarly to see that each member of the community has full scope for acting on his own religious convictions, no matter how he may have formed them, so long as he interferes with no one else's rights. Now upon this Sunday question, the community is divided into two great parties—those who think that on Sunday no one should either work or amuse himself; and those who think he may not work, but may amuse himself. There is no denying that the latter may be just as sincere and conscientious as the former, and we have no more right to suppose one of them depraved and wicked than the other. Any rights professed by the one, the other is fully entitled to. But in point of fact, the first has got possession of the bench and the pulpit, of the libraries and drawing-rooms; of, in short, the vast majority of the respectable and well-to-do classes, by whom public opinion is swayed on nearly all moral and religious questions, and they have chosen to brand their opponents with a sort of social ignominy. We wish, both in the interest of religion and society, to defend the weaker of the two from all interference with the free exercise of their rights; an interference which is none the less objectionable from its being founded solely upon strong adverse religious feeling, and deeply rooted traditionary prejudice. There are very few legal restrictions to be complained of. The one which closes liquor shops on Sundays, and which has recently been admirably expounded by the District Attorney, is a wise and just restriction. It keeps a large number of ignorant, and vicious, and weak people from a dangerous and injurious indulgence on that day of the week, on which they are most easily led into temptation; and in so doing it prevents crime and represses disorder. But society would do well to remember that it owes something more to the poor than a list of prohibitions. In closing the grog-shops we deprive thousands of their only means of excitement, mental or moral—of the only means they possess of saving themselves from the attacks of *ennui*. They will not go to church, however much we may desire that they should. The Church, as at present constituted and conducted, is not, unpleasant as the fact may appear, one of those institutions which the lower classes appreciate or enjoy. It neither supplies their wants, nor expresses their feelings. Whose fault it is that they will not come within its influences, it is not our business to explain. It is enough for us to know that no existing religious organization reaches the mass of those whom it is most desirable it should reach, and knowing this, it behooves to inquire how far we are justified in interfering with their passing the Sunday in any way in itself harmless, or productive of no injury to others. The manner in which a man spends his Sunday is clearly a matter for his own conscience, and nobody else's, to pass upon. The influence of our better classes is exerted to prevent his passing it in one particular way, namely: in going to the country. Not a single railway, having its terminus in New-York City, runs trains on Sunday. Those of them which were in the habit of doing so have desisted, in compliance with the representations of country people living along the line, who found their neighborhood infested by gangs of rowdies on the very day when they most desired order and decency.

Democratic General Committee—Defeat of Mayor Wood.

The Democratic (Cooper) General Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall, and remained in session until 12½ o'clock this morning.

The attendance was very full. The Committee on By-laws reported, among other sections, that a majority vote *of all the members* should be necessary to authorize a change of the present organization. This report was adopted after a long debate, only 18 voting in the negative.

Communications were received from the Wilson Small and Savage Committees, proposing union and coöperation.

These communications led to a long debate. Mr. [illegible] offered a series of resolutions that the present Committee was the only legal one, and that all compromises with other bogus organizations was unwise and impolitic.

A long debate ensued, and finally the resolutions were adopted, only 12 voting in the negative.

The result was received with great applause.

[illegible]

The Hartford correspondent of the [illegible] writes that Mr. [illegible], the State Librarian of Connecticut, is preparing for publication a new volume of the [illegible] documents connected with the early settlement of Hartford and Connecticut, which promises a rare treat to those who are fond of antique American lore. Probably no town in the country is so rich in these memorials as Hartford. Among these is a complete series of the Connecticut records from 1636 to the present time. Also, the New-Haven records from 1638 to the termination of its existence as an independent Colony in 1665. These last records do not contain the volume which narrates the proceedings of the Colony from 1644 to 1653, which possess the code usually known as the Blue Laws.

Bishop Simpson and Dr. McClintock went from the United States as a deputation from the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England. They attended the Irish Wesleyan Conference, being introduced by Rev. Dr. Hannah, and were cordially received. Their addresses to the Conference elicited great warmth and kindness of feeling, and that body unanimously requested the deputation to repeat them at a public meeting; to which request they acceded.

Hon. Hamilton Fish and family will sail for Havre in the *Arago* to-day. Hon. J. Addison Thomas, the late Assistant Secretary of State, will also be a passenger on board the *Arago*. The Governor, with his family, will visit Russia, Spain, and the less traveled portions of Europe, in addition to London and Paris. He will be absent about two years.

Rossini, who has been residing in Paris for some time, has resumed his pen for the benefit of his friend, M. M. Vivier, the celebrated horn-player. Rossini has just composed two pieces for him, which are spoken of in the highest terms. The manuscript has been presented to M. Vivier, with a flattering dedication. M. Vivier is about to leave for the United States.

George Peabody offers $10,000 to the city of Newburyport, for any benevolent object the authorities may specify. Mr. P., since his visit to this country—about a year—has donated more than half a million of dollars.

Gottschalk, the pianist, is in Caracas, South America, giving concerts with unbounded success. The story circulated a short time since, that he was dying of consumption, we are happy to learn, is without foundation.

Among the honorary degrees conferred by Union College at the late Commencement, that of A. M. was bestowed upon H. Sheram, the inventor of the automatic oven.

Mrs. Markle, who was captured by the Indians some weeks ago, near Silver Lake, Minnesota, and most inhumanly treated by them, arrived in Washington on Wednesday. She is suffering in health.

Gen. Herrera has arrived from Havana, and is stopping at the New-York Hotel.

Small Pox Below—Its Barrier at Quarantine.

The ship *Ellen Austin* arrived at Quarantine on the 12th inst. from Liverpool, bringing 500 emigrants, eight of whom were sent to the Marine Hospital, sick with small pox. The vessel and passengers were detained at Quarantine. On the 13th inst., three cases more broke out and were sent to Hospital. On the 14th inst. the passengers were sent out of the vessel on the Quarantine grounds, because of the [illegible] condition of the vessel, where they were maintained by the Commissioners of Emigration. On that day 4 new cases appeared; on the 15th, 8 new cases; on the 16th, 4 new cases; on the 17th, 11 new cases, and on the 19th, 3 new cases—making in all from this ship's load of passengers, 51 cases of small pox.

The ship *Albert Gallatin* arrived on the 14th inst., from the same port, bringing 600 emigrants, eleven of whom were sick with small-pox and sent to Marine Hospital. On July 15, seven more cases were taken off the vessel, and all the passengers landed by the Health Officer on the Quarantine grounds. On the 16th inst. five new cases broke out; on the 17th four; on the 19th two; and the 20th three—making in all 33 cases of small-pox from the *Albert Gallatin*.

These instances are interesting and important to ship-owners and to the public. They teach owners of vessels the necessity of using greater precaution in the selection of their passengers; and they prove beyond question to the people the absolute necessity of Quarantine detention and vaccination in case of the arrival of vessels infected with small-pox.

Heretofore it has been the habit of our Health Officers, on the arrival of vessels carrying small-pox, to order the cases of the disease to be taken off and sent to the Hospital, and then to allow the remaining passengers to be transhipped and sent on their way. This habit, judging from the facts stated above, must certainly have been very destructive to life, and must have spread the disease all along the great lines of transportation. One cannot estimate the number of cases of small-pox which would have arisen amongst the people if the eighty-four cases from the *Ellen Austin* and *Albert Gallatin* had been allowed to proceed on the way to their destination. Each individual case might have spread the poison to hundreds, and been the means of causing the death of many.

The course pursued in these cases has been customary for the past two years; and although our City has at times during this period suffered from the presence of small-pox, yet it is quite impossible that its source or origin could have been directly imported. Cases in the City generally arise from infected persons here from Boston, Baltimore, [illegible] and other towns on the coast, where, by custom and commerce, they make less intense Quarantine restrictions.

The passengers of the *Ellen Austin*, who were well, were discharged from the Quarantine grounds on the [illegible] inst., and those from the *Albert Gallatin* on the [illegible] inst., having been detained till no other cases appeared. The respective vessels, after their passengers were removed on the Quarantine grounds, were thoroughly disinfected, and then permitted to proceed to the wharves soon after their passengers left the Hospital grounds.

The Late Murder of Officer Anderson.—Michael D'Angeli, suspected of being an accomplice with Cancemi, the murderer of Policeman Anderson, in the burglary at the shoe-store of Mr. Samson, corner of Grand and Centre streets, where the officer was shot, yesterday called at the office of the District-Attorney, and surrendered himself. He stated as a reason for keeping out of the way, that his friends had advised concealment, lest the mob, during the excitement, should hang him. He alleges, further, that he had no connection with Cancemi, knew nothing of his operations, and merely boarded with him. He was taken by Officer Farley to the Fourteenth Ward Police Station, and locked up for examination. It will shortly be ascertained whether or not he can be identified as one of the burglars who were with Cancemi at the shoe-store.

Miss Smith not on the Asia.—It having been announced by telegraph that Miss Madeleine Smith, who was tried for the murder of M. L'Angelier, at Edinburgh, by poison, and acquitted, was a passenger by the *Asia*, much curiosity was manifested on the arrival of that vessel at the Cunard Dock, by a large number of persons, anxious to see one who had become so famous in Europe as Miss Smith. But on inquiry it was found that the lady in question had not left England, or if she had, she certainly did not come on the *Asia*.

The error came from the fact that a female passenger named Madeline Schmidt, was among the passengers, who raised a rumor among themselves, and [illegible] believed it until they mingled among each other during the voyage that this was the celebrated Madeleine.

Admitted to the Bar.—At the recent general term of the Supreme Court, held at Newburgh, the following gentlemen were admitted to the bar: Edward T. Wood, Wm. J. Osborne, Eli H. Evans, Geo. H. Ogeady, Thomas S. Arnold, [illegible], James M. Halsted, Sanford R. Knapp, Henry R. Davies, Jr., J. L. Overfield, R. Williams, Jr., S. D. Morris, D. Klinck, F. A. Freeman and C. G. [illegible]. The Examining Committee were Joseph [illegible] Smith, Calvin Frost and Thomas A. Nelson.

American Nomination for Governor of Maryland.—The American Gubernatorial Convention, which assembled at Baltimore, on Thursday, nominated Hon. Thos. Holliday Hicks, of Dorchester county, as the candidate of the party for the office of Governor of Maryland. The nomination was made on the seventh ballot. Messrs. [illegible] Ricaud and William H. Purnell were the competing candidates.

Marine Corps Appointment.—Capt. Henry B. Tyler, Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, with the rank of Major, in the place of Major Parke G. Howle, deceased.

THE DEVLIN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Mr. Field's Argument Concluded—Mr. Stickles' [illegible] O'Conor's Points.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JULY 24.

Before [illegible] Judge Ingraham.

Mr. FIELD continued his argument. At the adjournment of the Court on the preceding day he was about to consider his last proposition, but before doing so he desired to refer again to the Charter of 1857, and the first section, as bearing upon the power of appointment in the City authorities, which he had discussed under the sixth point.

The section read:

"The Corporation now existing and known by the name of 'The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York,' shall continue to be a body politic and corporate in fact and in name, by the same name, and shall have perpetual succession, with all the grants, powers and privileges heretofore had by the 'Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.'"

It was contended that because the last clause of the Charter repealed all concurring acts before passed, that the power of appointment was taken away; but taking both clauses together they would not bear that construction. The last, the repealing clause, only affected the mode of exercising their functions, the machinery of the City Government—not the substance. The "powers, grants and privileges," belonging to the Corporation were all continued and vested in the City. He had also omitted to cite the case of The People ex rel. McIntyre vs. The Corporation of New-York, reported in the 3d Johnson's Cases, [illegible] He had also stated that there was another section of the Ordinance of '49, (sec. 471,) in reference to the office of Street Commissioner, which he would read, to show something of its history and the period of its organization, and how long it had lasted. It had been in existence previous to the Constitution of 1846. This ordinance was passed on the 9th of May, 1849, and was to be found at page 45 and the following pages. There was in title 3, page 59, in the same volume, another in reference to the Deputy Street Commissioner, containing ample provision for any vacancy occurring. The Deputy being part of the organization of the Department, invested with all the powers to perform all the duties.

These ordinances were continued in force by the Charter of '57 and had all the effect of laws. There was no vacancy—because on the death of Joseph Taylor as successor, Turner became de facto the Street Commissioner and so continued up to the moment when Mr. Devlin was appointed and entered on his office.

Mr. Field asked how Mr. Turner had ever been appointed.

Mr. Stickles—He was appointed by the Mayor with the approbation and consent of the Aldermen, under the Charter of 1857 and the Ordinances.

Mr. Field—The Charter of 1857 does not authorize such appointment.

Mr. Stickles—But the Ordinances under that Charter remain in full force and effect.

They contended that Mr. Conover had not shown, as he was bound to show, that Devlin came into possession of the office.

He would then proceed to look at the warrant which they contended was void on its face. A process in such a proceeding must recite on its face all the facts essential to show jurisdiction (Powers vs. People 4 J. R. 292 and Garmond vs. People 1 Hill [illegible]). This is especially the case where the warrant emanated from a limited jurisdiction—every step, every act, must go side by side, step by step with the Statute, and it must bear upon its face full justification and protection of the parties acting under it. What did it recite? The preliminary part contains a recital in the usual form of the steps taken before Justice Peabody. After reciting that Mr. Conover came before him and that certain proceedings were had—it recited that Conover claimed office as having been appointed by the Governor, and that Devlin claimed as having been appointed by the Corporation.

Mr. Field—It does not so recite at all.

Mr. O'Conor—No. The mode of Mr. Devlin's appointment is very judiciously left out.

Mr. Field—Whether judiciously, or not, is not the question. It does not so recite.

Mr. Stickles—Then it is the more defective. I thought it did; I thought it was stronger than it is. It recites that Devlin has become possessed of the books and papers, and that Conover is the successor to the office as Street Commissioner, and thereby does decide the title which is the issue. And, although my friends on the other side say that they did not pretend to decide the title to the office, yet they do in so many words put a recital in the warrant deciding it. There is a distinct declaration that Conover is the successor to the office. What more could the Supreme Court do under a quo warranto? That was in succinct terms the very judgment they would have sought if they had had the hardihood to ask for any such judgment, or a Court or Judge could be found to render one, and one is as likely as the other. What he had read embodied all in the warrant as to question of title.

He then proceeded—that Devlin not having made oath that he had delivered the books and so forth—which brought him to the second ground, which was, that it did not show that any books or papers ever came into the possession of Devlin; it did not show that the Judge found any such fact, nor did the recital show that they alleged any such fact. The most essential fact that it was incumbent on Judge Peabody to find before he could proceed in any such case, (conceding that he had jurisdiction of it,) was that Devlin had books and papers belonging to this office in his possession. They could not find a man guilty of detaining or holding possession of a thing until they found him guilty of having the possession of it. This must precede the act of holding and keeping. He might just as well have been convicted of not giving up the City Hall or the White House at Washington. The warrant must show that he had possessed them and still held them. All these things must concur and appear on the warrant.

It was not a mere accidental omission, which might be cured, because the judgment of Mr. Justice Peabody does not find or adjudicate that the books came into the possession of Mr. Devlin, and that after so coming to his possession he refused to deliver them. He said, therefore, that in all these three essentials the warrant was fatally defective. It did not appear that such books and papers were, before that time, demanded of Devlin. The warrant was entirely silent on the question of demand, which the statute made a condition precedent thereto. Two things must happen and appear. First, that the books, &c., came into the possession, and, secondly, the demand of the person having them in his possession. The warrant showed neither of these two indispensable acts which should form the foundation of all the Judge could do. They should precede the search-warrant; but, above all, they should precede a warrant depriving a man of his liberty.

Fourthly, the warrant was defective because it was too general, not specifying what books were meant.

Mr. Field—We are not now arguing the search-warrant.

Mr. Stickles—I will show it is a fatal defect in the warrant, because it directs that a man be sent to prison for not obeying a vague warrant, and no human reason could determine when it was obeyed and when the property called for was delivered. It was as fatal as it would be in a warrant of replevin issued to a Sheriff, directing him to take the property of John Smith and deliver it to John Jones. The gentlemen, in their hot haste, had omitted this important requisite; they had expected to get it all through in about five minutes, which one of the gentlemen thought quite long enough for any judicial proceeding. Where were these books and papers? Were they locked up in a box or cellar? No. They were public records in a public office, open from day to day, for the inspection of any one, at reasonable hours, who wished to consult them. It was essential to specify them with reasonable certainty. This was not a technical objection, but one of substance.

His Honor would observe the language of the mandate here. It was a general warrant, and obnoxious to all the opprobrium which had been heaped upon general warrants in this country and in England, and in consequence of which revolutions had arisen, and patriots had shed their blood; and against which the people of this State, whenever they attempted to frame a Constitution, had sedulously guarded the citizens. The R. S., Chap. 4, vol 1, p. 302, which was an enumeration of the rights of the citizens and inhabitants of this State, guaranteed them against searches, without particularly describing the place and the property demanded.

Mr. Field—That is not in the Constitution.

Mr. Stickles—It is in the Bill of Rights. It cannot much matter to my friend whether it is in the Constitution, or the Bill of Rights, or a statute, for he does not mind either, much. It is not only law but apparent to human reason, which no man ought to be insensible to. It might be in a thousand constitutions and could not claim more the respect of every man who regards law and liberty.

They held, in addition, that the warrant purported to emanate from the Supreme Court. They looked in vain through the statute, the warrant and the mandate for anything showing the source of the authority exercised; and that they supposed was a fatal defect. So far from it, it appeared to be the act of the Supreme Court, whereas the Supreme Court or any Justice of it, sitting as such, had no such power; but the statute provided that a certain class of officers in their own persons, acting under that statute, might inaugurate and conduct to a determination such proceedings. He did not know whether it appeared on the papers, but it was in the case, that on that memorable day, when Justice Peabody signed that warrant, he was sitting at Special Term. It might be that they intended to claim for it all the respect due to a process emanating from the Supreme Court. If it had been—if the statute had authorized the Supreme Court to begin, conduct and end such a proceeding, it would have contained just what it did contain upon its face.

These comprised the grounds upon which they moved for the discharge of Mr. Devlin; they thought they had shown sufficient reason under the two heads, intimated by his Honor as those under which he would examine the question. They thought that Judge Peabody had no jurisdiction in the matter brought before him, and in which he proceeded to act. They supposed that they had shown that upon the face of the Act, firstly, because the title to the office had been in issue; and secondly, because the plaintiff, who could only come before him as the successor to the office, had not shown himself to be so, [illegible] the Governor could not appoint to that office without defying the Constitution and the laws [illegible] because the person from whom he sought to take the books and papers held the possession [illegible] by virtue of his right to the office [illegible] and the papers showed that the [illegible]

which according to the Constitution and ordinances, could fill that office. He contended upon the case stated, and the case itself, it was clear and indisputable that Judge Peabody could not proceed in that summary manner indicated, but that the parties were left, by the well known and recognized principle of law, to the proceeding by quo warranto. In a case reported in 3 Alabama R., p. 31, it was held that the right to exercise an office was as much property as anything could be, and that the right must be decided, if disputed, by trial by Jury.

They had shown that the warrant was void upon its face, and they asked that Mr. Devlin be discharged from this imprisonment so extraordinary that it has astonished not only every citizen, but every lawyer. They invoked for Mr. Devlin all the powers and privileges, thrown around this Court; and they hoped his Honor would give effect to this great writ of liberty—a writ which arose when these acts of tyranny and oppression were common and frequent; a writ which was invented as the only safeguard of the citizen to protect him against these arbitrary outrages. Let us not (concluded he) go back in our progress till we emulate those ages which history records as the parent of revolution.

Mr. O'Conor here rose merely to submit some further authorities to his Honor. In Burke vs. Elliott, 4 Iredell Law Reports, 361, it was held that no officer can be an officer *de facto* who has not a colorable appointment, or has not exercised the functions for a long time with the apparent assent of the proper authorities.

An officer cannot set up that he is an officer *de facto*, when there is one *de jure*. (15 Vermont Reports, 657; 1 Ashmead, 156; 9 Mass., 235; and the United States Digest, pp. 19 to 25—the cases there collected.)

On the question as to who had the power to appoint, the Act of 1849 only related to elective officers; and there was no general statute making provision for filling incidental vacancies in offices held by appointment, except where the Senate and Legislature were parties to the appointment. As far as he had searched, all other cases appeared to be governed by the particular law relating to the particular office.

MR. FIELD'S ARGUMENT FOR THE RESPONDENTS.

Mr. Field then proceeded with his argument. It was much to have been hoped (he said) that this argument might have been had without going into the topics discussed before Judge Peabody, and much more to have been hoped without any appeals to passion or prejudice, or any allusions personal to any body. Really, the controversy was one which could be carried on without any of those asperities which had marked its progress. The argument ought to have been confined to a single point; but it was not their fault that it had gone over the whole ground, and not only that, but every other that could be dragged into it; but as the Court would hear it, they must follow. Was it their fault that appeals had been made to the past history of the controversy? If he did not follow the gentleman through that branch of the subject it was because he thought them quite irrelevant. It illustrated the Scriptural declaration that "They who live by the sword shall perish by the sword." Mr. Devlin began by violence and blood, and he ought not now to complain of what the law gives him. It appears that Mr. Conover went in and was fulfilling the duties of the office under his commission, bearing the great seal of this State, with the motto which we all revere. He was turned out ignominiously and with violence, by an armed mob, who kept the City in commotion; and if they (the respondents) had not been able to get through with this matter, it was that they had been delayed by a series of the most unjustifiable attempts to baffle the proceedings of the Supreme Court. Those who had had to do with it, when fully inquired into, would have much to do to justify their own honor and their own conduct. With these remarks he would leave that part of the case; and apply himself to the consideration of the legal questions, reserving what he had to say for the argument on the injunction, when he would explain what he meant and what the people ought to know.

In addition to the points of Mr. Field's argument published in yesterday's DAILY TIMES, he urged the following:

MR. FIELD'S FURTHER POINTS.

No question is made, that the warrant is good in form.

The only question, therefore, is this: When the warrant was signed, had Mr. Justice Peabody acquired jurisdiction to determine whether he should sign it or not?

Now that learned Judge—one of the Supreme Court—the highest Court of original jurisdiction in the State—one that supervises all inferior tribunals, the Court of Common Pleas included, controlling them by *mandamus*, prohibition, and the like, has decided as matter of law that he had jurisdiction.

And though it may be true that every other Court or tribunal, high or low, has a legal right to inquire into the jurisdiction of every other tribunal, however high, yet the comity of courts and their due subordination, require that one should respect the judicial decision of another, especially of a superior judge. A judge of the Supreme Court is of the same authority as the first chancellor. Would it have been thought proper for the first judge of a Court of Common Pleas to sit in review of the decision of the chancellor, though made in a special proceeding?

Would not the first judge rather have said: "My opinion might have been different, if the question were new, but I defer to the opinion of the Chancellor."

A judge of the Supreme Court cannot exercise an inferior office. He cannot be a Commissioner. The Constitution forbids it. "They shall not hold any other office or public trust." (Art. 6, section 8; 7 Hill 19; 3 Denio 385; 2 Kernan 406.)

If, therefore, the learned Judge of the Common Pleas should be of opinion that the learned Judge of the Supreme Court had not, what he decided he had, jurisdiction, it would be but opinion against opinion; the opinion of an inferior judge weighed against the opinion of a superior, first delivered; an inversion of judicial order which can hardly be supposed.

But suppose the Judge were to disregard entirely the decision of the Judge of the Supreme Court, upon the law, he cannot disregard his decision upon the facts.

What facts, then, had been alleged before Mr. Justice Peabody, and passed upon by him, before he signed the warrants?

That Mr. Conover had been duly appointed by the Governor, and commissioned under the great seal of the State, as Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, had accepted the office, taken the oath, filed the bond, and entered upon the possession of the franchise.

Devlin's counsel must show, that the allegation of these facts did not give the Judge of the Supreme Court the power to "inquire into the circumstances," for, if he had that power, then the power to issue the warrant followed, though he should have committed a thousand errors in issuing it.

To show this, they must make good three positions, neither of which they can maintain. They cannot make good this first position.

That the allegation that a person has been duly appointed to an office does not give jurisdiction to inquire whether he has been thus duly appointed, and then they must make good this second position. That under no conceivable circumstances whatever could the commission of the State, under its great seal, signed by the Governor and Secretary, make a person successor to the office of Street Commissioner, and then they must make good, also, this third position.

That possession of the franchise taken and enjoyed under such a commission, ought not to give the person thus in possession a right to the official books.

The first position is untenable. The claim of a due appointment gives the right to judge whether it be so. It is no answer to say that it is legally impossible that a due appointment can be made by a Governor, for that is the very question to be decided; and that is a judicial question, upon which the Judge must pass one way or the other; and the right to pass upon that question is itself jurisdiction. (Matter of Prime, 1 Barb.; Davis vs. Mayor, in Superior Court and Court of Appeals.)

The second position is equally untenable. It is not only possible that the Governor might, under some circumstances, have the right to appoint the Street Commissioner, but he had already the right to do so, under the circumstances of this case. Until 1821, he had the appointment even of the Mayor.

Sub. I. The criticism which has been made upon the words "officers of this State," in the act of Feb. 8, 1849, is altogether illusory. The office of Street Commissioner is one of the offices of the State. Every public officer who holds his authority under this State as sovereign, is an officer of the State. If it were not so, the Mayor need not take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, for that Constitution only requires that officers, "both of the United States and of the several States" should take the oath to support it. (Art. 6, sec. 3.)

So the State Constitution (art. 12) requires "all officers, executive and judicial," to take oath. If this does not include city officers, the Mayor need not swear to support the State Constitution. The Revised Statutes (1 R. S. 120, sec. 24, sub. 6; 121, sec. 28, sub. 6) include city officers among the officers of the State. Equally illusory is the criticism upon the words of limitation which the same act contains upon the time during which the *ad interim* incumbent shall hold. Mr. Conover can, in no event, hold longer than Mr. Taylor could have held, and if the office had continued elective, as it was last year, he could have held only till the 1st of next January.

The words "until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy at which such officers could be by law elected," are words of limitation upon the continuance of the vacancy. The language might have been in this form, with the same meaning: Whenever a vacancy exists in any office in the State, the Governor shall fill it for the unexpired term, except that if the office be elective, the electors shall fill it at the first annual election, and the Governor's appointments shall be good only till then.

Sub. II. The right of the Legislature to provide for filling vacancies in City offices, by the Governor, is settled by judicial decisions. (Tappan vs. Gray, 9 Paige; People vs. Fisher, 24 Wendell; Snedeker's case, 4 Kirwan.)

Sub. III. Had the present Mayor the right to appoint a successor to Mr. Taylor, the late Street Commissioner? The right of a Mayor, elected under the new Charter, to appoint a Street Commissioner under that Charter, need not be disputed. The dispute is whether a Mayor, elected under the repealed charters, can now, before the terms of the old officers are expired, appoint a new Street Commissioner to hold under the new Charter. We say that he cannot.

1. The new charter was passed on the 14th of April, and took effect as a law on the 1st of May. But there are some parts of it prospective, and others present in their operation. For example, when the second section declares that the legislative power shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistants, it refers to future aldermen and assistants. So the third, fourth and fifth sections refer to future officers only, and the twenty-first section refers to future officers.

2. Take now the nineteenth section, which is in these words:

The Mayor, Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation shall each be elected by the electors of the City; the Mayor for the term of two years, the Counsel to the Corporation for the term of three years, and the Comptroller for the term of four years. The Comptroller shall be voted for upon a separate ballot. The other heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen shall have the power to confirm or reject all nominations of officers made by the Mayor, and whenever any person nominated by the Mayor shall be rejected by the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor shall immediately nominate another.

It is perfectly certain that the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation mentioned in this section, are not the present Comptroller and Counsel. They were elected in 1856 for three years each. If the present Comptroller and Counsel are not included, in what rule of construction can it be thought that the present Mayor and the present heads of departments, other than the Comptroller and Counsel, are included?

3. When the departments are not re-organized, the charter was thus expressive: "There shall continue to be an executive department," &c., as in the 24th and 25th sections, referring to the Croton Aqueduct and Almshouse departments.

4. A distinction is made by the act between officers created by the charter and those holding offices under it. The 49th section declares that the Grand Jury may present any officers created by or holding offices under this charter. The government of the City, up to the first of January next, is wholly carried on by officers created by the charter. After that period it will be carried on wholly by officers elected by the people appointed by the Mayor, and holding under the charter; though as to the offices of Comptroller, Counsel, Street Commissioner, City Inspector, and of the Croton Aqueduct Department, it will still be carried on by officers created by the charter, until the 1st day of January, 1860, when the whole machinery of the City Government will be worked by officers elected and appointed and holding under the charter.

5. The 51st section provides for carrying on the City Government through these several periods:

SEC. 51. The Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen provided for in this act, shall be elected at the first election for charter officers, to be held after the passage hereof, which election shall take place on the first Tuesday in December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven. All persons who shall have been elected under former laws, regulating or affecting the election of charter officers, and shall be in office at the time of the passage of this act, shall continue in office until the officers elected under this act shall take their office, and no longer, except that the offices of Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies, and of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, are hereby abolished, and except that the persons now filling the several offices of Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation, Street Commissioner and City Inspector, and the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department, shall continue in office until the expiration of their several terms, and shall not be removed from office during such ordinance, except for the cause and in the manner provided for in sections 29 and 30 of this act; and all other charter officers and all school officers, and each Governor of the Almshouse, whose terms of office may expire with the present municipal year, shall also be elected on the day before provided for by this section.

6. At the death of Mr. Taylor, on the 9th of June, the office which he held was held solely under the new charter. The old charters under which he had been elected were all repealed; he could exercise no authority under them. His power was derived solely from the new act, and this act made him as Street Commissioner, and his office a statutory office, to expire on the 1st of January, 1860. In truth, there is not a single City office now held under the authority of the old charters, from 1830 to 1857. Every officer, high or low, must justify his acts by the new charter, or he cannot justify them at all.

7. It follows clearly, from these considerations, that the present Mayor cannot appoint or remove any head of a Department until 1858, and that the Mayor then elected cannot appoint or remove a Street Commissioner, City Inspector, or officer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, till the expiration of the terms for which they were elected under the old charter.

8. The notion that the Mayor has now the power to fill the vacancy by virtue of the old ordinances has no support.

(1.) The language of section 39 is limited and guarded. It is that "until the Common Council shall otherwise direct, the existing exclusions shall apply to the departments herein mentioned, so far as the same are applicable thereto, and are not inconsistent with this act." The words "apply to the departments herein mentioned" do not mean that they shall determine who are to hold the departments, or how they are to be appointed, but how they shall exercise their functions when appointed.

(2.) The old ordinances are inconsistent with the new Charter in this respect—that the latter takes from the Mayor all right of control over, or interference with the Street Commissioner's office till 1860, while the former gave it to him in certain contingencies.

(3.) The words "until the Common Council shall otherwise direct," suppose that the Common Council has control over the subject of the ordinances, and reserves to the Common Council the right to continue them, to reënact them, to alter them, or to repeal them. It was clearly not intended to give to the ordinances any extraordinary authority, but to prevent the confusion which might arise before new ordinances on the same subject could be passed. What the Common Council could not now ordain is not retained as an ordinance of the past.

(4.) The ordinance of 1849, on the subject of vacancies in the Street Commissioner's Department, is but a repetition of the act of 1849, and copied with the ordinance for convenience, just as part of the constitution of our State are copied into the Revised Statutes. (1 R. S.) But they derive no force by being thus copied; and when the original from which they were copied falls, the copy falls with it. The charter of 1849 is especially repealed by the present charter. It should seem then, most natural to conclude that the Legislature has retained copying the ordinance, while it has intended to repeal the original statute, and has manifested such intention in the most pointed language.

The third position is also tenable.

Under the commission Mr. Conover could become, by possession, officer *de facto*, even if he could not have become officer *de jure*. People vs. Welch, 14 Barb. 259; People vs. Crane, 16 Barb. 370; Tappan vs. Gray, 9 Paige, 509; Boardman vs. Halliday, 10 Paige, 232; Plymouth vs. Painter, 17 Conn. 585; Weeks vs. Ellis, 2 Barb. 324.

At the conclusion of Mr. Field's argument, the case was adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Noyes will follow and Mr. O'Conor reply.

MR. O'CONOR'S POINTS IN REPLY.

First Point—The statute authorizes the proceeding only against a predecessor who has quit and surrendered the office, or against one in possession of some book or paper taken possession of by himself or some other during a vacancy. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that Daniel D. Conover was duly appointed and in actual possession of the office, with its books and papers, as alleged by him before Judge Peabody, then Mr. Devlin was merely a trespasser, intruding upon him and forcibly seizing his papers. The statute does not apply to such a case.

Second Point—The proceeding before Judge Peabody was inapplicable to the case for two other reasons:

I. Books and papers used by the official agents of a corporation, and kept in the rooms belonging to such corporation, are not "books or papers in the custody of an officer or in any way appertaining to his office," within the sense and meaning of the act. (1 R. S. 124, art. 5; Frost vs Brisbin, 19 Wend. 12; Laval vs. De Liesseline, 4 McCord's R. 68, 71.)

II. The statute is admitted on all hands to be applicable only to a case where the office was not in possession of the applicant. (5 Hill's R. 683.) Yet Conover's original complaint neither averred facts showing a legal title from which possession might be presumed or stated, as a fact, that he had actual possession of the office.

III. This defect in the original complaint could not be lawfully supplied by proofs given subsequently to the issuing the order on Devlin to show cause; but if it could have been so supplied, then the subsequent affidavits of Conover, especially when connected with their express and implied admissions touching Devlin's acts and title to show a case not within the statute, in the following respects:

1. Conover's affidavits disclose the case of a contested succession, and that, legally or illegally, he was, in fact, held out of the office, and denied the means of exercising any of its functions, by sundry agents of the Corporation. Then he was not officer *de facto*, within any definition of that term known to the law. An officer *de facto* is one actually exercising the functions of the office with the apparent acquiescence of the appointing power, under color of a lawful election or appointment.

2. The last affidavit, made by Conover himself on the 10th of July, 1857, expressly admits that all the books and papers which were in their rightful and proper places of deposit. They could not rightfully, lawfully or with safety to the public interests be removed from those places; and the fact asserted by Conover that, while in their proper places of deposit, they were out of his possession and beyond his control was conclusive evidence that he was not in possession of the office.

3. This was never intended to sanction the removal of public papers from their proper places of deposit provided for their safety and security by the public authorities, until the claimant of an office by quo warranto or otherwise has acquired actual control of the office, in the popular or physical sense of that term, this summary remedy cannot be applied.

a. If it was intended to operate as it has been used in this case, it would not be confined to books and papers. It would extend to the public seals and the various other physical implements, without which the officer cannot act; it would be extended to the public room, desks, &c., attached to the office by law.

b. Allowing this statute to be used in the way Conover has employed it, it would deprive the public of all the benefits designed by the common law doctrine of officers *de facto*. Whilst one claimant retained the room, the public seals, &c., the other claimant, by virtue of summary process obtained from a county judge, would carry off the books and papers to another place. Neither could then perform any service for the public. The official functions would suffer a total and complete paralysis.

c. In such a case a rural Register and County Clerk would satisfy any single judge that he was entitled to the office, all the records of such office might be transferred to a garret in Mackerelville, exposed to imminent peril during the pendency of a quo warranto. Thus all public business connected with either office might be kept at a stand still during the same period.

Third—The doctrine that in this summary proceeding the title to the office cannot be tried, has been perverted in this case to purposes precisely opposite to its end and aim. The doctrine is that one in possession shall not be ousted in this summary way by reason of any supposed defect in his title. This is the whole length and breadth of the doctrine officer *de facto*.

1. It was rightly argued before Judge Peabody, by Mr. Devlin's counsel, that he being a rival claimant, the office could only be disposed thereof, or of any of the books or papers appertaining thereto, by due judicial action in a *quo warranto*. (5 Hills, R. 383.) The principle was most singularly turned against the party who invoked it. The result of the proceeding was, that although Mr. Conover set forth his title on the record, and showed it to be bad, yet that from a brief, transient and contested occupancy he was an officer *de facto*, and should recover the papers from him who, for aught the Judge knew or could venture to decide, was the officer *de jure*.

1. In any view of the case Conover was not officer *de facto*. (Burke vs. Elliot, 4 Iredell's Law R., 361; Wilcox vs. Smith, 5 Wend., 233.)

2. An officer proceeding to enforce his powers against an individual can never, in such proceeding, sustain himself on the ground that he is officer *de facto*, if it appear that he is not officer *de jure*. (Cummings vs. Clark, 15 Vermont, 657; Cornish vs. Young, 1 Ashmead's R., 156 and note; Fowler vs. Beebe, 9 Mass. R., 235; 3 U. S. Dig. title office and officers, secs. 19 to 25.)

3. It is only as between third persons, one or both having acted on possession and apparent right that the principle officer *de facto* applies. When the officer is himself a party he must show that he is officer.

4. It is a monstrous perversion of the law on this head, to say that a claimant, after two or three days alleged possession, may go before a Justice, show that he has himself no right or title to the office, virtually admit that the party proceeded against has a good title to it, and that the Justice may thereupon take the books and papers from the hands of the lawful officer and deliver them to the illegitimate pretender.

Fourth—It is too plain a proposition for serious argument, that the appointment of Mr. Devlin was valid, and that that of Mr. Conover was void.

I. The Charter of 1857 provides in general terms that the heads of departments (not elected by the people) "shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen." (Section 19.)

1. There is nothing in any rule of construction, or in the reason of the thing, to limit this power of appointment to the single case of a vacancy created by efflux of time. The whole power of appointment is vested in the City authorities. "Every election (or appointment) is to supply a vacancy either actual or anticipated." (Per Savage C. J., People vs. Contant, 11 Wendel, 134.)

2. The amended Charter makes special provision for vacancies occasioned by casualty in elective offices. (Secs. 6, 17 and 20.) This was necessary, and the vacancy is in every instance required to be filled by local or City authority. There was no necessity of providing specially for vacancies in offices held by City appointment. The appointing power was always in life capable of action, and it is by the terms of the Charter distinctly pointed out.

3. The attempt by a fanciful and farfetched construction of § 51 to withdraw the interval between the enactment of the new Charter and the 1st of January, 1859, from the operation of the appointing power provided in by § 19, and thus to leave the case of a vacancy in the chieftainship of a department wholly unprovided for except by a strained and unnatural application of the law of 1849, cannot prevail.

A. Judge Peabody declined to adopt this construction or to express any opinion on the title. Judge Davies avoided expressing any opinion on it. Judge Roosevelt intimated an opinion against it. Therefore, so far as the Judiciary is concerned, this conceit is without support.

B. The inapplicability of the law of 1849, in its details, to the case of an office held by appointment, is conclusive against the right claimed under it by Conover as Governor's appointee. (11 Wend., 581.)

C. The §51, though it protected the Street Commissioner and other heads of departments from any curtailment of their then existing terms of office by the mere passage of the new charter, expressly contemplated the termination of their holding before expiration of their terms. Surely, if removed under §22 or §49, it was intended that the appointing power in that charter created for the purpose should appoint. The case of People vs. Coutant, 11 Wend., 184, is express authority for the proposition that "Taking this whole section together, the substance is the same as if it read thus: 'The persons now filling the offices of Street Commissioner, &c., shall continue in office until the expiration of their respective terms unless removed from office during such continuance.'"

D. The construction of this §51 as prohibiting death or resignation is entirely in harmony with the nonsensical character which pervades the whole argument in support of Conover's appointment.

4. The Constitution, (art. 10, sec. 5,) in authorizing the Legislature to fill vacancies in office, requires that body to discriminate between elective offices and offices held by appointment.

5. The Legislature has done so. The act of 1849 (pp. 26, 30) provides for elective offices only. In respect to incidental vacancies occurring by reason of death, removal, resignation, &c., in offices held by appointment, no general provision was made, or was necessary, except in cases where the Legislature, or some branch thereof, exercises the appointing power or is a part of it. (1 R. S., 333, §§ 47 and 48.) It was necessary to provide in respect to the people and the legislative bodies, for they have intervals of repose, during which the appointing power must be dormant. In all other cases the appointing power is at all times capable of action, and can exert its functions to meet the emergency at the instant it arises. Consequently it will be found that in all other cases of office held by appointment the statutory provision relative to the particular office cover all vacancies, however arising, whether by death, resignation, removal, forfeiture, or expiration of term.

II. The Constitution (art. 10, sec. 5) forbade the giving of this power to the Government. (People vs. Draper, Seph. T., 1857. Per Denio.)

THE CONOVER CONTEMPT CASE.

Before Henry Hilton, Esq., Referee.

The testimony in this case, before the Referee, was continued, yesterday, at Mr. Hilton's Chambers, Trinity buildings. Mr. Develin was present.

Aaron J. Vanderpoel sworn, and examined by Mr. Brady—I am the counsel for the Sheriff of this County; I was so on July 18; I presume that I was in the Court-room, in the new City Hall, on that day, when Judge Peabody signed the search-warrant in the matter of Conover against Develin; about the time at which I suppose Judge Peabody signed the search-warrant, I saw Mr. Stearn, one of the Deputies of the Sheriff, come into the room, and I stepped toward him, taking no attention to what was going on before Judge Peabody, and walked out of the room with Mr. Stearn; I think I saw the Judge writing before I left the room; I was under the impression that he had just signed the warrant; I heard it applied for; when I passed out of the room Frederic L. Vultee followed after me, and we went into the large room of the Marine Court to see whether the injunction had any effect on the warrant of arrest; we were there not more than a minute or two; when we left that room, I have no recollection of seeing either young Mr. Field, Merwin R. Brewer or John R. Farrington; when I left the Court room with Mr. Stearn, I cannot tell where those gentlemen were; I heard Mr. James T. Brady announce something about an injunction, as I was passing out with Mr. Stearn; I suppose it was to the Court; I knew of the injunction being allowed in this suit, at about 11 o'clock, A. M.; I was informed of it by the under-sheriff; I conversed with David Dudley Field, Esq., and I think with Wm. C. Noyes, Esq., but not with Merwin R Brewer, Esq., or Dudley Field, Jr., Esq., about that copy of the injunction before Judge Peabody signed the warrant of arrest on that day; when I spoke to those gentlemen, I do not recollect whether Mr. Brewer or Mr. Conover was within hearing; I remarked to Mr. Field, now that Judge Davies had superseded the *certiorari*, I supposed that Judge Peabody would decline the warrant, but that there was a matter come up now which I had to look after—an injunction served upon the Sheriff restraining him from executing them; Mr. Field said, "If he don't execute them, we'll see whether the Court can't deal with him for contempt," or words to that effect; I remarked, "we'll try that on with him, as soon as he chooses, for we should obey an injunction served on us in the matter;" he said, "who has granted an injunction against the Sheriff?" I told him that Judge Ingraham had; something then occurred in the Court-room, which broke off our conversation, and I left very soon after and went to the Sheriff's office.

Henry Bertholf sworn, examined by Mr. Brady—I am one of the officers assigned to the Supreme Court; I have been so for the last twelve years; I was in the Court-room on July 18th, when Judge Peabody signed the search-warrant, in the matter of Conover against Develin; the warrant was signed by the Judge; he laid it down on his desk; I asked him what I should do with it; he told me to hand it to Mr. Field; I did so; Mr. Field gave it to his son, who passed it to Mr. Merwin R. Brewer; as I handed it to Mr. Field, Mr. Brady handed a paper to Mr. Conover, and young Mr. Field, Mr. Brewer, and the Constable, Mr. Farrington, went out together; I heard Mr. Brady make an announcement about the injunction to the Court; when that announcement was made, D. D. Field, Esq., M. R. Brewer, Esq., and John R. Farrington, Esq., were in the Court-room, standing near each other; Mr. Vultee was also there, standing on the right-hand side of the Judge's Bench, a little below where the clerk sits.

To Mr. Field—I believe I am as confident that I handed the warrant to Mr. Field as I am of the other points to which I have testified; Mr. Field, Jr., was not, during the whole time that I speak of, looking out to what was passing in the Park.

To Mr. Brady—I particularly noticed the movements of the gentlemen I have named.

Albert J. [illegible] sworn, and examined by Mr. Brady—I reside at No. 158 Christopher-street; I was in the Supreme Court room on the 18th July, when Judge Peabody signed the search-warrant, in the matter of Conover against Develin; I saw Mr. James T. Brady hand some papers to Mr. Conover; it was at the same moment that the Judge signed the search-warrant; I heard Mr. Brady announce to the Court that he had served the injunction; at the time of that announcement I cannot say where Merwin R. Brewer and John R. Farrington were; I do not recollect seeing them go out of Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—I am a carpenter; I came into court that day because I had nothing else to do; I have not, nor have I had any contract under the Street Department; I may have been asked by parties about my testimony, and I told them what I knew; I may state that Mr. Brewer tried to pump me last evening; (Mr. Brewer, who was present, shook his head in token of denial;) I had not heard there was to be an injunction; I could see the Judge, Mr. Brady and Mr. Conover; I cannot say at the same instant; I saw Mr. Conover; I saw what was done with the warrant after the Judge signed it; it was given to Mr. Bertholf; I did not notice what he did with it; I know Mr. Brewer by sight; I saw Mr. Bertholf hand the warrant to somebody; I did not notice who; I was looking at some other things going on; I was looking at Mr. Brady handing a paper to Mr. Conover.

John McMillan, sworn and examined by Mr. Brady—I am not now in any employment; I have been in the furniture business for twenty years; I was in the court-room when Judge Peabody signed the search-warrant; I saw Mr. Brady hand some papers to Mr. Conover; it was almost in the same moment that Judge Peabody signed the warrant; I heard Mr. Brady announce to the Court that he had served the injunction; that was immediately after the service of the injunction; I did not notice Merwin R. Brewer, John R. Farrington, or Frederick L. Vultee at the time of the announcement; I do not recollect seeing them till I saw them in the Street Commissioner's office.

James Sandford, lately a Municipal Police officer, was also examined, and testified substantially to the same effect as the preceding witnesses.

Bernard McParlin likewise deposed to the same effect. Adjourned to Monday at 2 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!! On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents, and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

RASPBERRIES, WHORTLEBERRIES, CHERRIES, green peas, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no puffing, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

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MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE LARGE and popular WATERS' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand pianos and melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

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RED HAIR, OR GRAY, OR EVEN SANDY,
Does not, in love affairs, come handy.
Then change the tint to black or brown,
With the best hair dye in the town.

That dye is CRISTADORO'S, sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE FOR CASH.—Cash buyers of ready-made clothing for Fall and Winter trade are particularly invited to inspect our stock before purchasing. DAVID J. & GEORGE J. LEVY, No. 34 Warren-st., New-York.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

CAMPBELL, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST, CORNER 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure medicines and polite attention. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

MARRIED.

MASON—PANGBORN.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, April 30, by Rev. R. Vanhorne, Mr. WILLIAM M. MASON to Miss LUCY M. PANGBORN, both of New-York.

ALLYN—PITKIN.—On Thursday, July 16, by Rev. Anson P. Munn, of East New-York, L. I., Mr. R. W. ALLYN to Miss GEORGIANA L., youngest daughter of John R. Pitkin, Esq., of Woodhaven, L. I.

☞ Brattleboro', Vt., papers please copy.

HAIGHT—REYNOLDS.—At Somers, on Thursday, July 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Hunt, Jr., E. G. HAIGHT, of Bedford, to CATHARINE H., daughter of Silas Reynolds, Esq., of the former place.

DIED

HURTIN.—At his late residence, No. 91 Butler-st., South Brooklyn, on Friday, July 24, Mr. JOHN H. HURTIN, in the 59d year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from Christ Church, corner of Harrison and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BLATCHFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 24, of inflammation of the lungs, KATE, only daughter of Samuel T. and A. Euphemia Blatchford, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Her remains will be taken to Troy, N. Y., for interment.

HARDY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 23, FRANK HARDY, only son of Thomas and Sarah Ann Hardy, aged 12 years, 3 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 219 Washington-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—Mrs. MARY A. SMITH, wife of Calvin W. Smith, aged 23 years.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, July 26, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Mary Housley, No. 5 Leight st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

BULOW.—At Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday, July 14, THOS. LEHRE BULOW, in the 35th year of his age.

TO SCOTSMEN IN AMERICA.
No. 1 of the
SCOTTISH-AMERICAN JOURNAL,
A FIRST-CLASS WEEKLY PAPER,
Will be issued
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 8, 1857.
Price Five Cents.
$2 50 per annum by mail.
For particulars, see Prospectus.
Office No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE FOR HEATING BUILDINGS.—We have been appointed agents for the sale of Chilson's New Cone Furnace, and have samples of the several sizes now set up in our store, which we will be happy to show and explain to parties interested, and are prepared to make estimates for heating public and private buildings of every description.

This Furnace possesses some important advantages over any other before the public, and is altogether the BEST HEATING APPARATUS NOW IN USE, as abundant testimonials and recommendations will show.

Also, Chilson's Portable Furnaces and Trio Stoves, on the same principle as the Cone Furnace.

C. & G. W. HEDGE, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

HAVE YOU
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN.
Will write from 4 to 6 hours.
Call and see it.
No. 298 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES. Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.—WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—Having made use of the Oxygenated Bitters, prepared by Dr. George B. Green, of Windsor, Vermont, and from knowledge obtained of their efficacy in other cases, we cheerfully recommend them to the public, believing they will fully sustain the recommendation of the proprietor. We hope that this valuable remedy may be accessible to the afflicted.

SAMUEL S. PHELPS, WILLIAM UPHAM, United States Senators from Vermont.

JAMES F. SIMMONS, United States Senator from Rhode Island.

J. T. MOREHEAD, United States Senator, and formerly Governor of Kentucky.

L. H. ARNOLD, formerly Governor of Rhode Island.

WM. WOODBRIDGE, late Governor of Michigan.

Its success in severe cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, and general debility of the system, has given it a reputation far beyond any remedy known for these complaints. Sold by agents everywhere.

IF DR. R. GOODALE CAN POSITIVELY and radically cure Catarrh as he advertises, with a remedy he has discovered, then his name is immortalized. We have been assured that he does this, and that he invites the worst cases that occur, to its test. The Doctor needs no indorsement as a professional gentleman, and we are glad that he has broken away from the trammels of arbitrary practice, and sought out for this disagreeable disease an effectual remedy. Call on him at No. 588 Broadway, New-York.

BUILDINGS HEATED BY STEAM.—BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., No. 71 Gold-st., New-York, having lately made important improvements in the method of heating buildings by steam, are now prepared to furnish and put up in public and private dwellings, hotels, churches, stores, schools, &c., their Self-Regulating Steam Heating Apparatus, which has never failed to give perfect satisfaction.

1858.—WANTED, AT THIS OFFICE, A set of NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from April 13 to May 13, 1853, for which a liberal price will be given. Apply to H. F. TICE, at the Subscription Desk, this Office.

WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
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ON SALE AT No. [illegible] BROADWAY.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO.

TRAVELERS' HAND-BOOKS. PUBLISHED BY D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE. Published monthly. 25 cents.
APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK OF AMERICAN TRAVEL. 1 vol. 12mo. 450 pages. $2.
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THE AMERICAN ANGLER'S GUIDE. 1 vol. 12mo. Illustrated, $1 50.
For sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.

SUNDAY MORNING EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK LEADER. A second edition of the LEADER will be ready early on Sunday morning, containing a full resume of the latest news, and in addition a PORTRAIT OF CANCEMI, THE MURDERER OF POLICEMAN ANDERSON. WELSH & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!! BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK LEADER, FIRST EDITION OUT THIS MORNING, Contains a SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF EUGENE ANDERSON, THE MURDERED POLICEMAN, With full particulars of the affair.

23,000.—OVER TWENTY-THREE thousand copies of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY will be printed for this week. No advertisements can be received later than HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK this afternoon. Office, No. 22 Spruce-street.

WHITE DUCK COATS, $2 50 TO $5, AT EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. J. P. Walker will preach to-morrow morning and evening, in the Church of the [illegible], Brooklyn. The church will be closed [illegible] Rev. Henry Blanchard, from [illegible], will commence his regular duties as [illegible] pastor of the church on the first Sabbath in [illegible].

[illegible] Church.—Rev. P. M. [illegible] will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the [illegible] of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th av. Seats free. Services 10½ A. M. and 4 and 8 o'clock P. M.

[illegible] Reformed Presbyterian Church, [illegible] and Willoughby-st., [illegible]. Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. [illegible] Patterson, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. [illegible] at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers invited. [illegible]

[illegible] Second of a Series of Religious Lectures, on topics of the greatest interest to every citizen, [illegible] in the Hall of the Metropolitan Academy and Gymnasium, Nos. [illegible] 6th-av., near Washington-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. [illegible]

[illegible] of the Nations.—The Bishop of Mount Zion Second Advent Church will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Hall of Union Buildings, No. 165 Bowery, on The Book with Seven Seals. Real Christians are invited to attend.

[illegible]—Rev. S. H. Cox, D.D. (late of Brooklyn) will preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church [illegible] SABBATH MORNING, 26th [illegible], at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON [illegible].

[illegible] Rev. Prof. Hitchcock will preach at the Park Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, corner of Carlton and [illegible], on SUNDAY next, July 26. Services commence in the morning at 10½ o'clock, afternoon at 4 o'clock.

[illegible] Madison-square Presbyterian Church.—Public worship will be continued in this Church every SABBATH. Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., will officiate during the absence of the Pastor. Services 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M.

[illegible] Millennial Reign of Christ.—By Divine [illegible] H. Hayes will speak on this subject at the Hall, No. 187 Bowery, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Adventists and others interested are invited to attend.

[illegible] First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner [illegible]. By arrangement of Drs. Phillips and Potts, Rev. Dr. [illegible] will supply their united congregations during the Summer in the above Church. Services 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

[illegible] Scotch and Irish Presbyterians will [illegible] public worship conducted in the church corner of [illegible] and Forsyth-street, as in their own country. Rev. [illegible], Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school meets at 9 A. M., 2½ P. M.

[illegible] M. E. Mission, Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett streets, Brooklyn, SABBATH—preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Love-feast at 3 P. M., to which we respectfully invite our friends from other Churches.

[illegible] Grace Chapel (Clinton Hall, Mercantile Library Lecture Room,) Pastor, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and [illegible] P. M. Seats all free.

[illegible] South Congregational Church, corner Court and President sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. Rufus W. Clark. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

[illegible] Church of the Puritans, Union square. Preaching TO-MORROW A. M. by Rev. Mr. Hutchings, late Missionary of the American Board, and at 7¾ P. M. by Rev. J. H. Towne, of Bridgeport.

[illegible] Rev. Dr. Sparrow, Professor in the Virginia Theological Seminary, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7¾ o'clock.

[illegible] Rev. Thos. Mahany, A. B., T. C. D., will preach, God willing, in Chelsea Hall, 18th-st., corner 8th-av., on SABBATH NEXT, at 10½ A. M., and consecutively.

[illegible] Margaret L. Bishop is expected to speak in the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., near 1st-av., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Subject: The Kingdom of God on Earth—the Hebrew's Jubilee, &c. Seats free.

[illegible] Duane-street Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. B. M. Adams, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, 26th, at 10½ A. M., at 3 P. M., and at 8 evening. Seats free for all.

[illegible] The Fifth-avenue Baptist Church—Is closed until the last Sabbath in August.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. [illegible] 50 cents.—Children [illegible] Half price.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1857.

IMMENSE TRIUMPH OF THE PROMENADE CONCERTS IN THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OF BEAUTIFUL TREES.

A GREAT BILL—FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS. THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.

[illegible] Pongo, the Ape. [illegible] M. Du Toupet.

EVOLUTIONS OF THE TIGHT ROPE. M. DU TOUPET.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT.

PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.

Monday—Signorina Therese Rolla in a new Ballet, and the talented Vaudeville Company.

BLANCHE to be produced on Tuesday.

BURTON'S NEW THEATER, BROADWAY.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS. SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, July 25, 1857.

MISS H. BEHREND. E. HOLLENHAUER.

AN UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.

The Overtures to "Zampa" and "Oberon," "The Anvil Chorus," "Railroad Galop," "Wigwam Life," "Battle of Buena Vista," and "Katydid Polka," will be in the list of performances.

Admission [illegible] 25 cents.

Afternoon Concert, 3 P. M. Evening, 8 o'clock.

On SUNDAY EVENING, July 26, 1857, A GRAND SACRED CONCERT, With the whole strength of the magnificent Orchestra and Chorus.

Admission [illegible] 25 cents.

OLYMPIC.

SATURDAY, July 25. Positively the last night of the present season. OLYMPIANA; OR, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL. Previous to which the WIDOW'S VICTIM. To conclude with the first act of ROBERT MACAIRE.

Doors open at 7¼; curtain will rise at 8. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.

Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or [illegible] each person.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 25. The entertainments will commence with the Drama of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. PIZARROBUS, OR WHO SHOT ROLLABUS? THE FRISKY COBBLER. VALENTINE AND ORSON.

S. THALBERG,

Assisted by Madame Elena d'Angri, will shortly give Concerts in Cape May, Saratoga, Newport, Nahant, Rockaway, Sharon Springs and Niagara Falls.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and great attraction of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c.; previous to which ILLUMINATED TABLEAUX, or Dissolving Views. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

A GARDEN OR MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERA, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to E. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE of Arrangements for the funeral of Mr. EUGENE ANDERSON, Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE was appointed Chairman, and A. A. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

The Grand Marshal, F. A. TALLMADGE, appointed the following gentlemen as his aids to the several divisions: [illegible] Police Proper—Capt. Carpenter, Samuel Brevoort, Esq. Special Police—Edward C. Taylor, (Clerk to Police Commissioners,) Capt. J. C. Helme. Fire Department—Hon. H. A. Phillips, Benjamin W. Buchanan, Joseph H. Racey. Citizens—S. L. Macomber, J. H. Chambers.

The several Divisions will meet as follows: Police Proper at XIVth Ward Station-house. Special Police at No. 88 White-st. Fire Department at Lady Washington Engine Co.'s House, Elm-st., near Broome-st. Centre Market Guard at Central Hall. The line of march will be formed at 10 o'clock P. M.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Chairman.

A. A. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS AND HONORARY members of LADY WASHINGTON ENGINE CO., No. 40, are requested to meet at the Engine-house, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 26th inst., at 12½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our associated friend, EUGENE ANDERSON. The Fire Department in general are respectfully invited to participate. By order of

WM. MEEHAN, Foreman.

Wm. B. Racey, Secretary.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—This body will meet at Brigham Hall, in Binghamton, on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., to continue in session three days. Free return tickets will be furnished at the meeting for all the principal Railroads in the State.

T. W. VALENTINE, President.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF [illegible] made tight and painted with the Patent Cement Roof Paint. One coat equal to 4 of common paint; price [illegible] cent per square foot. Apply at No. 236 Fulton-st., [illegible].

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABLISHMENT, corner of Broadway and Murray-sts., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE YOUNG GIANT OF THE MONTHLIES."

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE.

90,000 READERS.

10,000 COPIES BY ONE ASSOCIATION.

GET THE AUGUST NUMBER.

From the Ohio Patriot.

It is greatly superior to Harper's, and fifty per cent better than Putnam's. This is no idle puff, but our honest opinion.

The best evidence of the merits of EMERSON'S MAGAZINE is its success. It has already outstripped in circulation many of the oldest Magazines, and is adding thousands to its list every month. One single Association alone have ordered 10,000 copies of each issue, to supply the demand for the coming year. The ILLUSTRATED LIFE OF WASHINGTON, and MAJOR JACK DOWNING'S GREAT WORK, now being published in this Magazine, are considered by thousands of more value than what is contained in all of the other Magazines combined. Get one copy of EMERSON'S, and you will not be surprised that it is taking its place at the head of American Magazines.

For sale by all dealers. Price 25 cents.

J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers, No. 371 Broadway, New-York.

MUM.

HENRY POGEY winky fumm. Crooky wisneugh eprerologustat hugh a bigler, to ho wahainu aspromet nootkay; fuzziwig melly Ngaronu bog?

Orapide gridpan obblenox determine qu' ax brek-ekex! Fomoptoix ma morina fibbit.

Hai verata horrizel ungas dost tix fodologigi!!

This is all of this fascinating tale which will be published in this paper. The continuation will be found in the PICAYUNE of this morning. Price only 4 cents.

The most Remarkable Book of the Day!!! WILL BE PUBLISHED AUGUST 1,

MORMONISM, ITS LEADERS AND DESIGNS. BY ELDER HYDE.

Illustrated with Portraits of the leading Mormons of Utah. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

From the Boston Gazette.

We glanced through the manuscript of the work, and have no hesitation in saying that it is intensely interesting and admirably written, and though the subject is one which requires delicacy of treatment, the facts are given in language at once appropriate and plain. It is quite time that our Government took hold of these law breakers who are sowing moral corruption throughout a beautiful territory and who ought to be forever cursed. Elder Hyde's work will be read by all who are interested in the subject.

From the New-York Dispatch.

The work is intensely exciting and interesting, and is the best expose of the corruptions and horrible iniquities of Mormonism that we have seen. In the comparative dearth of new books of interest, there will doubtless be a great demand for this work, which will be issued in the most elegant style by the publishers.

From New-York Correspondent of Boston Journal.

It is destined to make a great stir. The author is the famous Elder HYDE, of Mormon notoriety. He was one of the great Missionary Apostles of the Church. He preached in England and France, and succeeded in deluding great numbers from their homes to the fancied paradise near Salt Lake. He visited and made a great stir among the people of the Sandwich Islands and California. But he has recanted, and is now in New-York superintending this new work on the expose of the Mormons. It will be embellished with the portraits of the principal Mormons of Utah; will contain a full exposure of the crimes, licentiousness and bestiality of the Mormons, and certain hints to the United States Government as to the classes of people, and the best mode of putting down the abominations of Utah.

AN EPITOMIZED TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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PRACTICAL POLYGAMY.—Family Arrangements—Favorites—Wife-hunting—Mothers and Daughters sealed to one man—Half-sister Wife—Effects of Polygamy on first Wives—Temperance—Adultery—Jealousy—Brigham on Connubialities—Proportion of the Sexes in Utah—Effects of Polygamy on the Children—Early Marriage—Divorce—Mrs. McClean and Parley P. Pratt—Mrs. Cobb and Brigham.

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CHAPTER V.—EDUCATION.—Dancing Schools—Smith's Revelations—New Translation of the Bible.

BRIGHAM YOUNG AT HOME.—His Biography—"Modus Operandi"—Personal Appearance—As a Husband and Father—Domesticities—His Wives—His Favorite—Women Courting the Men.

BRIGHAM THE PROPHET.—Intention of Mormonism—His Army—His intention if arrested—His method of Government—Stealing—Bribery—Debt-paying—Frightening Apostates.

Real Origin of the Book of Mormon.

Theoretical Polygamy.

THE SUPPRESSION OF MORMONISM.—Causes of Mormon persecution at Missouri and Nauvoo—J. Smith a Candidate for the Presidency of the United States—Brigham successor to his Designs as well as Office—Mormon Politics—Suppression of Polygamy—The effects of merely appointing a Governor and sending Troops—Mormonism as a Religious Evil—Its fundamental errors and weak points—Letter addressed to Brigham Young.

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RUSKIN'S NEW WORK.

THIS DAY RECEIVED:

THE ELEMENTS OF DRAWING, IN THREE LETTERS TO BEGINNERS, BY JOHN RUSKIN. Author of "Modern Painters," "The Stones of Venice," &c.

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AUGUST NUMBER.

DINSMORE'S "THIRTY MILES AROUND NEW-YORK."

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MRS. SIGOURNEY HAS WRITTEN A fine poem for LIFE ILLUSTRATED, which is in this week's number. It also contains an article, with four illustrations, on Rural Architecture; A Peep into a Pawnbroker's Shop; A Nation's Literature; Model Young Men and Women; Cheap Meats; A Hemp and Cotton Plant; Dirty Shillings; City Matters; A Peep at the Museum, with five illustrations; and many other things of interest. Price only Four Cents.

PERSONAL.

L. S., WHO LEFT HIS HOME "PARTLY on business and partly for pleasure," on Tuesday, the 14th inst., is earnestly entreated by D. G. S. to return to his business and his family.

THE CREW OF THE AMERICAN SHIP Universe, which sailed from Mobile about July 4, 1856, and were carried to City Point and then taken off against their will, and discharged at the town of Beck, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and thence carried to Quebec and left destitute, are requested to call at the office of ALANSON NASH, counselor-at-law, No. 36 Beekman-st., corner of William-st., in the City of New-York, to enter suits immediately against the master and the owners of said vessel, to obtain due redress for the misconduct of said master and owners in carrying the said crew to a foreign country and there leaving them behind.

W. KNOTT, No. 230 Monroe-st.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, [illegible] Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at the [illegible] cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS AT LANE & PORTER'S

In consequence of the DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP, Resulting from the death of one of the firm, the ENTIRE STOCK Of this establishment is now being closed out at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

The success which has attended this sale will render it necessary for those who wish to avail themselves of the present

LOW AND SATISFACTORY PRICES,

To make an immediate call.

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SILK STUFFS, LACE, Novelties of different textures, ready-made articles, PRINTED MUSLINS, INDIA and FRENCH CASHMERES.

This house is the most highly recommended in France, and the most considerable establishment in Europe, not only on account of the importance of its manufactures and its extensive sales, but by the grandeur and extent of its warerooms, having an entrance in THREE DIFFERENT STREETS.

The Compagnie Lyonnaise sell none but articles of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and thus, by bringing purchasers in direct relation with the manufacturer, are enabled to offer them GREATER ADVANTAGES than any other establishment.

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A rare opportunity offers for a person wishing to engage in the fancy goods business, as the senior partner wishes to move into the country.

A very desirable and well selected stock of goods is offered for sale, with the good will of the business, which is very valuable. The house has been many years established, and a person with a capital of from $40,000 to $50,000 could, by selecting from their large number of customers, do a safe and profitable business of $250,000 or $300,000 per annum.

Location one of the very best in the City. Possession given immediately, which would secure the Fall trade. Address A. A. A., Box No. 1,513, Post-Office.

EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!

A handsome lot of EMBROIDERED BANDS, in Cambric, Swiss, and Mull. Also, JACONET AND CAMBRIC INSERTINGS AND EDGINGS. EMBROIDERED SWISS COLLARS AND SETS. INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES.

All of which are closing out below cost, at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 Canal-st., Second door from the corner of Mercer.

GREAT REDUCTION IN MANTILLAS.

WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE begs to state that all his Mantillas are reduced fully thirty per cent., to close all out before the 1st of August, on account of extensive alterations being made on his premises.

WM. B. MACKENZIE, Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

N. B.—This store will close on August 1, for one week. W. B. MACKENZIE.

MANTILLAS, No. 361 Broadway.

The balance of our stock of MANTILLAS has been subjected to a still greater and positively final reduction in price, to close them out prior to making arrangements for receipt of early Fall importations.

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SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 9 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

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RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, made by Hazelton & Brothers; has been in use but a short time; will be sold low.

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ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $500, warranted; will be sold for $260; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th st.

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$8,000 WANTED—FOR ONE-HALF INTEREST in thirty patentable articles, of rare merit, and of every day's use, whereby one of the most profitable business may be instituted that the powers of the mind can suggest. Two valuable patents, worth five times the amount, given as collateral security. Address, by mail, INTEGRITY, No. 322 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

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EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—TO Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island. Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for six cents, and Coney Island via Fort Hamilton. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. On fine Sundays every half hour till 8 P. M. Passengers for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will land at the first landing.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name and style of C. M. SAXTON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES M. SAXTON, AUGUSTUS O. MOORE, HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

July 23, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will continue the publishing business at their old stand, No. 140 Fulton-st.

CHARLES M. SAXTON, AUGUSTUS O. MOORE.

July 23, 1857.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

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LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, Free from poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches, Ants and Fleas, Moths and Musquitoes, Flies and Plant Insects, Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

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FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the Manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of Bakers in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address. EUGENE FASBENDER, FILS & MORRA, Paris. A. BERNARD, No. 21 Dey-st., New-York. SALAS POINVERT, No. 6 Water-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do general housework; is a good cook, and a very good baker of bread and pies. Also, by a neat Protestant woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would go as laundress. Both will go in the country. Apply to-day or Monday, at No. 201 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CONFIDENTIAL clerk, bookkeeper, or general business manager. The very best references as to integrity and ability can be given. Address H. R. B., box No. 296 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELL recommended young man, as a melter in an iron furnace, he was employed over 5 years already in the same. Inquire at No. 233 Houston-st., first floor.

CONGREGATIONAL MUSIC.—A COMPETENT "Leader" will furnish his services—also plain psalm and hymn tunes for the use of the congregation, arranged in numerical order, to be used with or without an organized choir. The number of tune may be given out from the pulpit or be indicated in a conspicuous place by a tablet. No charge for music books. Address for one month, box No. 3,100 New-York Post-Office.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—THE advertiser desires a situation as book-keeper and correspondent in some mercantile house where he can make himself generally useful. Can keep books by double or single entry, and can correspond either in English or French. Best of City references as to capability, &c. Address J. R. T., Daily Times Office.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A COAL-OFFICE, A clerk for a temperance-grocery, 2 porters, 4 stage-drivers, 1 stewardess, 3 girls to go to Europe, 3 for California and 2 for Havana. Places procured for conductors, baggagemen and brakemen, boys to learn trades, barkeepers, &c. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A STAPLE dry goods jobbing house, one who has experience and is a good penman, may address WILLIAM, Box No. 265 Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st.; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The second Summer quarter will commence July 20. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payment made from the date of entrance.

JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

REFERENCES—John Stevens, Esq., Mount Vernon; Rev. John C. Guldin, No. 128 Rivington-st., New-York.

MACLAURIN'S WRITING-CLASSES commence on MONDAY, 27th. A splendid business hand insured to all who go through MACLAURIN'S original process—the result of 20 years labor. $5 for 20 lessons. MacLaurin's Self-Instructing Process in Penmanship sent, pre-paid on receipt of $1.

MACLAURIN & CO., No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

BOYS AND MEN PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, will keep his Commercial Academy open during August to prepare students practically for Fall business. Two private seats may be secured THIS DAY at half-price, or $15 for a full commercial course. Writing $5. Stiffness or trembling will be removed from every hand.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools and families with competent teachers and instructors, also with pupils' books, &c. Teachers wishing desirable situations should make immediate application. A Professor of Music wanted.

SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 16. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.

Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. CHILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—MRS. L. E. LORD'S Boarding School for Young Ladies will open, at Montpelier, Vt., THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1857. Circulars to be had of the Principal, or Rev. WM. H. LORD.

THE MISSES ROME RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 22d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

TEACHERS.

A PRINCIPAL FOR KINDERHOOK ACADEMY, every way qualified by learning, experience and thoroughness of teaching, will be wanted in October. The Academy building is in complete order. A new boarding house has been erected for pupils from abroad, under charge of the teacher. The reputation of the school is elevated, and the income remunerative. Address Trustees of the Academy, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children, or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE of one of our first female institutions, wishes a situation as assistant teacher; she can give instruction in the higher English branches, in Latin and in Drawing. Address B. S. C., care of Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., No. 115 Nassau-st.

PIANIST WANTED—SALARY $600, BOARD, &c., to a superior professor of the piano-forte, (a single gentleman,) for a flourishing female seminary in Arkansas. Apply immediately, personally, to E. H. WILCOX & SONS, U. S. School Agency, No. 293 Broadway, with various other vacancies.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BERGEN, N. J.—ONE OR TWO families can be accommodated in a private family, near the Bergen Church. Stages regularly pass to and from Jersey City Ferry. Address P. S. at this office, or inquire of L. C. HEATH & CO., No. 29 Ann-st., corner of Nassau-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A BACK PARLOR on first and second floor to let, furnished or unfurnished, to single or married gentlemen, with full or partial board. The house contains gas, bath, and all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing; and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer-resorts.

N. H. GILLETT, (Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.

FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York. Persons desiring a pleasant Summer retreat will find such at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Board from $4 to $7 per week. Six families who may wish to bring their servants with them, and do their own marketing and cooking, can procure suites of furnished rooms, a private dining-hall, fuel, and cooking utensils, by paying $1 50 a week for each room occupied. Address JOHN W. LYON.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE POCKET OF the subscriber, on the 17th inst., on board steamer Empire State, a WALLET containing a small sum of money and a promissory note, dated July 4, 1857, at six months, for $596 20, signed by T. P. Howell & Co., Newark, N. J., payable to the order of B. F. Thompson & Co., Boston, Mass. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped.

B. F. THOMPSON & CO.

BOSTON, July 18, 1857.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF Thursday, the 9th inst., in West Broadway, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, No. 406, Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked to whoever will restore said watch and chain, on application at the Times office. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

LOST—IN THE VICINITY OF WALL-ST., A NOTE, drawn by Platt & Holroyd, dated May 1, 1857, at 6 months, for $2,467 77, in favor of and indorsed by Allen & Anderson. Persons are warned not to negotiate the same.

E. R. MULLANY, 36½ Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID BAY horses, 15 hands high, 7 years old, remarkably stylish, can trot together in 3½, warranted sound and perfectly kind in harness and out. Also a beautiful one-seat wagon, made by Miner & Stephens, and a handsome set of light double harness, all of which can be seen at the foot of West 30th-st.

PECK, GEDNEY & CO.

MATCHED HORSES FOR SALE.—A FINE pair of road-horses belonging to a gentleman who has owned them since they came to the City. Kind, and stylish, dark bays, near 16 hands high, can trot together in 3 minutes or no sale. To be seen for 3 days at TURNURE Stables, corner of 25th-st. and 4th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] W. [illegible], Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BEAUTIFUL Furniture, works of art, with everything contained in the first class residence, No. [illegible] Street, near [illegible], on MONDAY, July 27, at 10 o'clock precisely. This furniture is worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. There is a very large quantity of the most costly and elegant parlor, dining-room, library, and chamber furniture; splendid rosewood piano-forte, three elegant rosewood parlor suites, marble and pier mirrors, rich carpets throughout the house, lace curtains and shades to 25 windows, etageres, centre and pier tables, magnificent mantel vases and ornaments, valuable collection of paintings, superior bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, hair mattresses, suites in hair-cloth and velvet, clocks, mirrors, dining and tea tables, rich China, silverware, cut glass, &c., with everything pertaining to a costly and elegant furnished residence, all of which will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues are ready and can be obtained at the house. Full particulars see Herald and Express.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 25, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 445 Pearl-st., between Madison and Chatham sts., Assignee's sale to the trade and others, the large and valuable stock of an old-established concern, consisting of 5,000 linen and cotton sheets and pillow cases, 400 fine hair mattresses of various sizes; 1,000 pounds hair, 100 bales moss, husk and seagrass, 100 bedsteads, 75 wash-stands, 1,000 damask and linen table cloths, napkins, doylies, &c.; towelings in pieces, doylies, &c.; large quantity of paillasses, curtains, moreens, checks, prints, chintz, lot of bags, sheeting, table covers, extension tables, lounges, chairs, bureaus, spring beds, counterpanes, quilts, hair bolsters and pillows; 3,000 lbs. turkey feathers, netting, cribs, bales husk and other desirable goods.

Also, at 12 o'clock, the lease and good will of the store to May 1, 1858, with fixtures, scales, weights, counters, &c. The whole will be sold without reserve, by order of the Assignee, to close the concern. Attention of hotel keepers and ship owners is called to this extensive sale. The goods will be on exhibition one day before sale.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS—By PEED & COLE, auctioneers, on TUESDAY, July 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 163 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, comprising elegant silver plated tea sets, castors and urns, japaned, britannia, planished, tin, iron, copper, hollow, wood, and willow ware; fancy goods, toys, glass, counter and show cases, fixtures, &c., being the entire stock in the store, and well worthy the attention of the trade and families.

JOHN ROSE, Assignee.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, July 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 26 Court-st., Brooklyn—(Assignee's Sale of) a fine assortment of dry and fancy goods, millinery articles, dress trimmings, porte monnaies, pocket knives, scissors, ribbons, shirts, bosoms, collars, &c., &c. By order of D. F. BARNARD, Assignee.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY S. SAMUEL JONES, store No. 412 Canal-st., will sell by order of the Assignee, on MONDAY, July 27, at 10 A. M., at No. 449 Canal-st., the contents of a Hat and Cap Store, consisting of straw goods, parasols, umbrellas, furs, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The well known country seat of Mr. Frederick J. Betts, at Newburg, on the Hudson River, consisting of about 60 acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, well stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits, including hot house grapes in full bearing. The house is an exceedingly convenient and comfortable cottage, very large and commodious, being about 100 feet front, and built in the best manner, and the out-buildings are of the very best character. The property will be sold entire, or will be divided into six parts, each having a landscape view scarcely surpassed in the world; and if divided, a perpetual right of way over the splendid private avenue, upon the premises, will be conveyed with each of the four parts adjoining the avenue. The place is perfectly healthful, is not infested with musquitoes, and is abundantly supplied with water of the very best quality, pure, soft and cold. It is believed that such an opportunity has never been offered to the public, of obtaining small country seats of the most desirable character, at a reasonable cost. The house and premises will at all times be open for inspection, upon application to the gardener at the porter's lodge. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York; JOHN J. MONELL, Newburg, or the owner, at New-Haven, Ct.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON Throgs' Neck, in full view of the Sound, near the mouth of Westchester Creek, with a valuable water front. The house is of brick, new, large and commodious, and was carefully built for the proprietor by day's work. The grounds comprising 24 acres, are well arranged and stocked with fine fruit and ornamental trees. Neighborhood one of the best, and churches of several denominations are in the immediate vicinity. This place being very near the City, and having the advantage of both land and water communication, is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to W. KELLER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT IN NORTHampton, Mass., consisting of 47 acres of woodland, lawn and tillage, and an elegant mansion, with valuable barn and out-buildings recently erected. The house is lined with brick, finished with marble mantels and frescoed walls and ceilings; has a slated roof, with furnace and extensive hydraulic arrangements for spring and rain water, and the best conveniences of modern dwelling-houses in a city. The site is picturesque and very beautiful, with a commanding prospect; the grounds tastefully arranged with fruit, shade and forest trees, and the estate would meet the wants of a gentleman of taste desiring a residence for Summer or Winter. For address, terms, &c., apply to Dr. W. W. CUTLER, on the premises.

WANTED TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, BY a small family, from next Fall till May next, or longer, on the east bank of the Hudson, easily accessible by railroad, and not above 15 to 20 miles from town; a comfortable, pleasantly situated, and healthy residence, with a few acres of cultivated grounds attached, and well adapted for Winter habitation. A favorable opportunity is hereby offered to any family possessing such a place, and desirous of leaving it for a time, temporarily to dispose of the same, as it will be well taken care of. Satisfactory references will be given. Address COUNTRY, Post-Office, Box 3,361 stating terms and location.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—A gentleman's place, about 2 hours' ride from New-York and New-Haven Railway, containing about 70 acres, much of which is in high cultivation, balance wood. The dwelling contains the modern improvements, (bath, &c.,) buildings all in order, fine fruits and extensive vineries, with a great variety of foreign grapes, &c. Yachting and boating, fishing and gunning, in as great variety as can be found, and fine gravelly beach adjoining the lawn. For further information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 3½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences; just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—OR lease, within one hour's drive of the City, and commanding a fine view of the Sound, with elegant lawn and drives, and select neighborhood; very convenient for all table supplies, stables, &c., kitchen above ground and ten rooms. The situation is healthy, and handy for railroad and steamboats, and the rent not so much an object as a desirable tenant. It has recently been refitted, and is in complete order. Apply at No. 13 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR A house and lot in New-York or Brooklyn, a place at Wilbraham, Mass., consisting of a good house, barn, and outhouses, with 17 acres of land, well fenced and under cultivation. The premises are in the centre of the village, directly opposite the Post-Office, and in the immediate neighborhood of two churches and the Wesleyan Academy. For particulars apply to Dr. GLOVER, No. 4 Ann-st., New-York, or on the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—The house has been built by days' work, and is fitted up with all the modern improvements. There are two acres of ground connected with the premises, laid out with shrubbery. The place is well suited to a gentleman desiring a pleasant situation for a residence out of the City, and will be sold at a low price. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. SHAW, at No. 70 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT WILL BE sold at public auction, at Prattsville, Greene County, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1857, a house and lot, situated in Prattsville, 26 miles west from Catskill. The lot contains 3½ acres, including a large garden. The house and location render it desirable for a country residence or boarding-school. For particulars address F. JAMES FITCH, Catskill, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.—Large 2-story mansion, 54x30, with all the modern improvements, baths, water closets, gas-pipes, &c. Large carriage house, and small barn, and about 4 acres. It is well fruited, and has a beautiful view of the Hudson River, ¼ mile from depot. For sale on easy terms. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence commanding a beautiful view of Long Island Sound, located in New Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. There is about one acre of land with choice fruit trees, and berries of excellent quality. For full particulars inquire of MARTIN & FALKERSON, Stationers, No. 107 Beekman-st.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS SPLENdid country seat, situated on the Connecticut River, four hours from New-York, will be sold on reasonable terms. Full particulars, with views of and from the premises, will be sent free of expense, by applying to T. W. RUSSELL, Portland, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 5 to 30 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

DESIRABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two very handsome residences on Staten Island, one within five minutes' walk and the other five miles from the ferry. Both places highly improved and beautifully located. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of J. R. TATEM, Esq., No. 31 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES—FOUR cottages in Orange and West Bloomfield, with from 1 to 10 acres of land, and villa sites of 5 to 10 acres each, on Llewellyn Park. For particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, BARN AND 12 acres, 30 miles from New-York, per steamer and stage; abundance of choice fruit, bees, stock, poultry, &c. Possession immediately. Sketch and full particulars at No. 15 John-st. G. H. OLIVER.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE No. 21 Willoughby-st., second block from City Hall; [illegible] with bath and gas, [illegible] every room. [illegible] 165 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown stone front [illegible] in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, [illegible] Lafayette-av. and [illegible], within 10 minutes walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. [illegible] easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, [illegible].

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with [illegible] land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 11 William-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 3, 5, 9 and 15 Lafayette-av., between Flatbush and Fulton avs.; also, Nos. 174, 176 and 178 Canton-st., on and adjoining [illegible]. These houses are substantially built and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WILLIAM E. NICHOLS, owner, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME ON BROADWAY, Brooklyn, only three squares from the Ferry; only $500 cash or security, balance in 5 years. [illegible] & COE, No. 12 John-st., or R. W. DISBROW, No. [illegible] South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN LOTS AT A SACRIFICE.—Two eligible lots in Fulton-av., very cheap for cash. Also 20 lots in same vicinity, part cash and balance in good stocks. C. H. OLIVER, No. 15 John-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS dwelling house, pleasantly situated at Dobb's-Ferry, 3 minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson river, Palisades, &c. The place is ornamented with shade trees, and very eligible for a Summer residence. Inquire of GEORGE W. HATCH, near the premises.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 28 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN, [illegible].

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house in complete order, No. [illegible] st., between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn. Rent can be paid in board. Inquire of WALTER BICKER, No. 38 Atlantic-st., corner of Columbia.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 18th-st., west of 8th-av., suitable for a small respectable family. Rent $250 per annum. Apply at No. 153 4th-st., near 6th-av., in the grocery.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT—THE Triton House, by the Landing, [illegible] Favorite,) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will [illegible] Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 110 FULton-st., running through to No. 48 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 116 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 40 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 26th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE BROOK FARM, IN BLOOMfield, New Jersey, distant from New-York 18 miles, containing 50 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, and a pleasant cottage, with valuable barn and out-buildings, recently erected; connected with the house is a large strawberry and vegetable garden, and a great variety of choice fruit; a fine stream of water courses in front and rear of the house; situation healthy and pleasant, and easy of access; 12 trains a day to and from New-York, surrounded by depots within 1 to 3 miles. The farm will be sold entire, or in eligible lots, from 4 to 10 acres, to suit purchasers. Also, a most desirable location of 12 acres, within three quarters of a mile of a depot, particularly adapted for a gentleman's residence. The site is noted for its commanding prospect. Inquire of JOHN B. MALLARY, No. 346 Water-st., New-York, or W. HARRIS & SON, West Bloomfield, New-Jersey.

LAND FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—about 70 acres, situated directly on Little Neck Bay, 18 miles from New-York City. The soil is good and the location very healthy, and admirably adapted for delightful Summer residences. Good shore for bathing and boating. The land will be sold together or in several parcels, if desired. Communication by steamboat [illegible] which leaves Peck-slip twice daily, at 9.45 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, No. 68 Wall-st., or to JAMES H. SKIDMORE, on the premises—about ten minutes' walk from the landing.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON—A BEAUTIful farm of 80 acres, delightfully located in an excellent and healthy neighborhood, just above the Highlands, on the East Bank of the river. Few places combine so many advantages of soil, water, abundance of fruits, convenience of depot, stores, churches, Post-Office, and fine drives as this. It is surrounded by highly embellished country residences, and is free from every kind of annoyances. Terms very favorable.

DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY—A farm of 70 acres, beautifully situated on the Hudson, near Tarrytown, about 1 mile from the river, with house and outbuildings, newly erected. Will be sold entire, or in lots of 10 or 20 acres. The property is well wooded, with a good supply of water, and commands several fine views. Terms made easy. For further particulars, apply to ALFRED WICKS, corner Fulton and Cliff-sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long-Island Sound. A new carriage-house and [illegible] cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st. Sold low.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM SIXTY TO ONE hundred acres, within thirty miles of New-York, near depot or landing, with orchards, well watered, good buildings, free from stones, &c., &c. Name lowest price and conditions of payment. To take possession 1st January next; one having a fine view of the Hudson preferred. Address WILLIAM T. COGGSHELL, Fall River, Mass.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $200.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDERS, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

H. B. SQUIRE. T. B. LANDERS.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE combines economy of fuel, durability, purity of air, safety from fire, and is the cheapest and best apparatus for warming and ventilating in use. A circular of prices, with drawings and full explanations, will be forwarded by request. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom No. [illegible] Broadway, corner White-st., New-York. This furnace has been thoroughly tested the past two Winters.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES.

Price $12, $25 and $50.

PRATT'S PATENT.—These machines are warranted to give satisfaction. If persons wishing to purchase will call and see them and their work, they will need no praise from us. They are called the ladies' companion. Call and see them at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

PLANING MACHINE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has on exhibition this day an improved wood planer, superior to all others. All interested are invited to call and examine it at room No. [illegible] Railroad Depot, Franklin st., corner of Centre. JAMES CROWELL, No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. [illegible].

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. [illegible] bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

[illegible] lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, [illegible] of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and indispensable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE. —Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. [illegible] Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. W. [illegible].

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

New-York.

[illegible] HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO. [illegible] BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

[illegible] on the Bonds of this Company [illegible] at the office of KETCHUM, [illegible] CO., in the City of New-York, or at the [illegible] office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $20,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $270,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $30,000 payable Jan. 1, 1860, and $30,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1868, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period [illegible]. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already exchanged to the extent of [illegible] in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving [illegible] to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to [illegible] and to exchange for them their old Bonds should they feel disposed, and to such terms [illegible] will pay them 6 per cent. per annum [illegible] being payable at [illegible] will [illegible] a better choice [illegible] during which they may [illegible] the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. E. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 31st instant, and will be reopened on the 21st of August next.

Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to the 31st instant. By order of the Board.

W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office 227 South 4th st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 5th day of August next, free from State tax. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 21, 1857.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, EPHRAIM D. BROWN, late Cashier, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Clapp, late President. THOMSON PRICE, President, pro tem.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1857.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, GEORGE W. YOULE, formerly First Teller, was elected Cashier in the place of E. D. BROWN, elected President. E. D. BROWN, President.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, July 20th, 1857.

OFFICE OF RACINE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, July 16, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, due on the 1st August, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents, No. 44 Exchange place. HENRY S. DURAND, President.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st., New-York, Monday, July 20, 1857.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st of August, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the Coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds, and of the Income Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Co., due 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's Office, No. 417 Walnut st., Philadelphia, or at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on and after that date.

WM. R. FISHER, Treasurer.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK, VERMONT.—Bills of this and other broken banks bought at the highest price for cash. Foreign gold and silver coin bought and sold. Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland for sale. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 138 Chatham-st., corner New Bowery.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO., NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, [illegible]—The [illegible] of Directors of this Company have declared a [illegible] dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on the 15th [illegible] at the office of the Company. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST.—CORNING & CO., No. 33 Wall-st., offer for sale on favorable terms $[illegible] of the Brooklyn 6 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Barclay-st., corner of College-place. Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the [illegible].

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

[illegible], 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 14, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 18th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.

W. R. LARRABEE, Sec.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 175 Chatham-square.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 14, 1857.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, ALBANY, JULY 21, 1857.—DIVIDEND NO. 5.—The Trustees of the Old Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank have this day declared a 6 per cent. dividend, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand.

THOMAS W. OLCOTT, WILLIAM H. DE WITT, THOMAS OLCOTT, } Trustees.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-street, New-York, July 18, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company has THIS DAY declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable August 1.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, July 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.

ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, July 18, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, July 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 433 Grand-st., corner Willet-st. open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 18th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAILEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 41 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 20 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts.

R. W. DE LAMATER, President.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
S. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Gorlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles R. Swords,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv'r L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. Vet Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alva E. Laing,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	F. Townsend.	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LEVI B. TYNG, Plaintiff, against J. D. WHITE and A. G. WEST, defendants. Summons.—For a money demand on Contract.—Com not served. To the Defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the aforesaid County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 169 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and ninety-three dollars, with interest from the 9th day of December, 1853, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 3, 1857.

SAMUEL D. COZZENS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint above referred to was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on Friday, the 3d day of July, 1857. SAMUEL D. COZZENS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

jy4-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—HAYM M. ANDREWS against THE EXETER BANK.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer [illegible] at my office, No. 35 Wall-street, in the City [illegible]

[illegible]

—Dated July [illegible], 1857.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 17th day of July, 1857.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy18-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—JONATHAN ROBINSON, SETH RAYNOR and DANIEL H. RULSE, Administrators of the estate of DAVID ROBINSON, deceased, against JOHN C. BENJAMIN and ELIZA ANN his wife, John R. Overton, Jr., Nathan Corwin, John C. Davis, Hubbard Griffing and William Penny.—Summons for relief.—To each and all the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in Riverhead in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 24, 1857. MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

je27-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.—OSCAR F. GREEN against JOHN J. MERRELL.—Summons for money.—To JOHN J. MERRELL, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of OSCAR F. GREEN, plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Livingston, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at Nunda, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for one hundred and fifteen dollars, with interest thereon from the 30th day of March, 1843, besides costs and disbursements of this action.

R. W. PACKARD, Plaintiff's Attorney,

jy11-law6w* Nunda, Livingston County, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUE.—JOSIAH HALL, against MARTIN J. FURST and JANET P. FURST his wife, JACOB MILLER, ABRAM L. TAYLOR and JACOB MILLER TAYLOR.—To Martin J. Furst and Janet P. Furst his wife, Jacob Miller, Abram L. Taylor, and Jacob Miller Taylor, defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Josiah Hall, plaintiff, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Chautauque County, April 14, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office in Jamestown, Chautauque County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HAZELTINE & CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

je6-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEED, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of November next. Dated, New-York, the 22d day of May, 1857.

LEWIS B. BROWN, WM. SMITH BROWN, } Executors.

my23-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 175 Washington-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 19th day of December next. Dated New-York, June 5, 1857. WM. H. TUNIS, Administrator.

je6-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE STEERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lawrence Waterbury, No. 238 Front-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1857.

LAWRENCE WATERBURY, Administrator.

MARY STEERS, Administratrix.

jy11-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH STEERE, late of the City of New-York, Importer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 Dey-st., up stairs, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York the 20th day of February, 1857.

28f-law6mS* HENRY NORRIS, Executor.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk or Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 25 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.

Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 13, 1857.—Passenger station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.—For New-Haven, 7:30, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) and 4:50 P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:30, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) and 4:50 P. M.

For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 P. M.

For Norwalk, 7:30, 8:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Darien and Greenwich, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:30, 8:30, (Ex.) 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 4:30 P. M. (Ex.)

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45 P. M.; 4:30 P. M. (Ex.)

For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.,) and 4:30 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.

For Canal Railroad, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.

For New-London Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 7:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.) 1:30, (Ex.) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.)

From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:19 A. M., (Ex.) 2:07, (Ex.) 7:11, 9:57 P. M. (Ex.)

From Norwalk, 6:45, 6, 6:44, 8:15, 10:58 A. M., (Ex.) 2:35, (Ex.) and 5, 5:45, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)

From Port Chester, 6:27, 6:48, 7:26, 8:55, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.) 3:45, 6:27 P. M. JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA [illegible] JERSEY CITY [illegible] York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and [illegible] P. M. [illegible] 9:35; stopping [illegible] Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 5:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:50 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—Excursion tickets to go to Philadelphia and return will be sold for the 11 A. M. train from New-York on each SATURDAY until the 1st of September next, at $4; Newark $3 50, good to return in any of the trains from Philadelphia up to TUESDAY, 7 A. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent N. J. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FARE TEN CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COLLINS, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Saturday, July 25, 10½ A. M.	Saturday, July 25, 6 A. M.
Sunday, July 26, 9 A. M.	Saturday, July 25, 5 P. M.
Highlands and Ocean House only.	Sunday, July 26, 12 M.
Sunday, July 26, 5 P. M.	Highlands and Ocean House only.
Monday, July 27, 11½ A. M.	Monday, July 27, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 28, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 29, 12½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 29, 7½ A. M.
Thursd'y, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Thursd'y, July 30, 8 A. M.
	Sunday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Saturday, July 25, 5 A. M.	Saturd'y, July 25, 9 P. M.
Sunday, July 26, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 26, 6 P. M.
Monday, July 27, 7½ A. M.	Monday, July 27, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, July 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesd'y, July 28, 12 M.
Wed'y, July 29, 8½ A. M.	Wed'y, July 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, July 30, 9 A. M.	Thursd'y, July 30, 1½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R. Fare, 20 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Friday, July 24, 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 25, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 25, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, July 25, [illegible] P. M.
Sunday, July 26, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, July 26, [illegible] P. M.
Sunday, July 26, 5 P. M.	Monday, July 27, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 27, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 28, 8 A. M.

Stages to all parts of the country.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DEERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston $3 00

Fare to Newport 1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. (Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.)

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 50	Groton Junct'n	4 00	
Fitchburg	3 85		New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

TWO TRIPS DAILY FOR GLEN COVE, SANDS POINT, GREAT NECK AND WHITESTONE.—The steamer GROTON, Capt. WM. H. WOOD, will run as follows: Leaving Glen Wood at 6 A. M.; Glen Cove, 6:30 A. M.; 1 P. M.; Sands Po'nt, 6:45 A. M.; 1:15 P. M.; Great Neck, 7:05 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.; White Stone, 7:25 A. M.; 2 P. M. Leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 9:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. Fare to Glen Cove 25.

The GROTON is newly fitted for comfort and speed, and affords a fine excursion sail up the sound and return. The public houses and grounds at the various points being now in fine order for visitors.

Notice—The middle trips will be omitted on Thursdays.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANDREW SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 8½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., and 12½ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6¼ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

The public are cautioned that no debt will be recognized as against the above boat or the owners, unless contracted on a written order of one of the owners.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Captain WM. PERRY, will leave the foot of Jay st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, landing at the above places. Also, landing at Amos st., each way.

ONLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at Amos-st. each way. The favorite steamer METAMORA will leave from foot of Jay-st. Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.

The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.

The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, June 20 1857	Wednesday, June 24 1857
Saturday, July 4 1857	Wednesday, July 8 1857
Saturday, July 18 1857	Wednesday, July 22 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5 1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24 1857

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,221 tons burthen;

INDIANA, Capt. BARKER, 2,254 tons burthen;

ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,312 tons burthen;

JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of [illegible]

[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130

Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110

Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Shannon,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, July 8
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, July 22
AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. 19

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The BALTIC will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on the 15th of August.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June [illegible]
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July [illegible]
Glasgow, We'sday, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July [illegible]
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. [illegible]
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway, New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday .... Aug. 1	Saturday .... Aug. [illegible]
Saturday .... Sept. 12	Saturday .... Oct. [illegible]

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

First cabin .... $130 | Second cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 23. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail August 22.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n.	Havre and Southampton for New-Y'k.
NORTH STAR	Sat'y, Aug. 8	Wed., Aug. 12
ARIEL .... Sat., Aug. 8	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR. Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED: THE TRUE SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, not to disease, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the regular practice of medicine and the great undeniable truthfulness of the R. R. R. over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored those dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over diseases, as the laws of gravitation over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the sick human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also with the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and, after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the system debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hygienic principle to the fixity of a mathematical demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have imparted to the incongruous experience and repugnant practice of the so-called "regular faculty," the precision and invariability which are essential to the requirements of a science. Taking the human body as the problem, and health as its normal condition, they proceed by fixed rules to eliminate all extraneous and deleterious particles, and thus restore the constitution to its integrity, by the expulsion of those local or organic irregularities which vitiate the soundness of the whole.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

In Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Typhus and Typhoid Fever, and all malignant and malarious Fevers—Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are not only positive curatives, but certain preventives.

Not only in the milder latitudes of the North have these Remedies cured the patients of these terrible maladies, but under the burning zones of the tropics, where in the wildest and most violent degrees, they scourged the people as a pestilence. With these Remedies you need not fear exposure to any contagious disease or infectious malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

All diseases that have become *established* in the system, called chronic or constitutional, Radway's Resolvent, aided by the Relief and Regulators, will remove. Scrofula, Syphilis, Bronchitis, Ulcers, Sores, Fever Sores, Humors, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases will quickly yield to this all powerful remedy.

The use of the Resolvent will, in a few weeks, entirely change the whole condition of the body, we care not from how many generations you have derived your title to the diseases established in your bodies, Radway's Resolvent will remove it, and give to you what your forefathers were unable to—a pure and healthy body—free from diseases.

COMMON DISEASES.

All diseases prevalent at this season of the year, caused by derangements of the organs of the system, sudden changes of the weather, heat and cold, disturbed circulation of the blood.—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, Aches and Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Falls, Inflammatory Diseases, Congestive Diseases, Humors in the system—Impure Blood, Boils, Pustule Pimples, Blotches, &c. Liver Complaints—Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases, whether acute, inflammatory, malarious, nervous, chronic or constitutional, RADWAY'S Remedies will most positively exterminate and restore the infirm and enfeebled system to health and strength.

AN OFFER—TO THE DYING.

Ye who have friends now upon the brink of the grave, on whom all hopes of recovery are lost—who have been given up as incurable by your physician, we invite you to make one more effort to save the valued life of the dying one. A trial of these Remedies cannot do any injury, and may restore to life and health, even though no hopes are entertained by your physician. Over a thousand such instances have come to our knowledge [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] by Richard Griffith, Esq., well known in Canada West, as a [illegible] and well-approved of by his countrymen for his high official capacities.

HARROWSMITH, Fontenac Co., C. W., June 24, 1857.

In October, 1856, my wife giving birth to a child, left her bed too early, and caught a severe cold, which promised to terminate her life. The best physicians in this neighborhood and Kingston were in attendance on her—but all of no avail—*the Doctors had given her up to die. For seven consecutive weeks* I sat at her bedside momentarily watching to see her breathe her last. I happened to see a copy of your paper, called "*The Moving World*," and there read of your medicines. I resolved to test them as a last resort. I gave her the *Resolvent* with the Regulators and Relief—according to directions, and *in three days*

OBSERVED A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.

From this she daily recovered, and is now, thank God, better than ever she was in her life.

The child, when three months old, caught a bad cold, and *dwindled away to a mere skeleton*, nothing but bone and skin; his *eyes protruded from his head, as if they would drop out*; the physicians all united in saying there was no use of attempting to save him; *his case was hopeless, as it was too young, and must die*. But I thought different. Your Remedies gave life to my wife, while the doctors gave her up to death. I again had recourse to them. I gave him the Resolvent internally, and used it as a wash externally, to his eyes. He is now a laughing, hearty, prattling child, enjoying the best of health. Your most obedient and grateful servant,

RICHARD GRIFFITH.

The above, reader, is but one out of thousands of similar cases in the world, where, had the verdicts of the physicians been relied upon, without further trial, *death* would have seized its victim. Do not, therefore, give up your friends on the mere report of your physicians, who [illegible]

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—[illegible] are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of [illegible] Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de [illegible] de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna [illegible] upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 47 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) [illegible] from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from [illegible] till 9 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general [illegible] debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early [illegible] all physical impediments vanish like magic [illegible] influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to [illegible] entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have [illegible] been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the [illegible] in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with [illegible] Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The [illegible] dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

[illegible] No. 47 Prince-st., [illegible] blocks west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the only pure vegetable medicine, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Those who doubt he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretenses of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, A Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures and similar diseases. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st. T. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

Sufferers from cutaneous and eruptive diseases should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily remove the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints. No remedy has ever done so much for diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this. No case of salt rheum, ringworm, tetter, scald head, barbers' itch, blotches, &c., can long withstand its influence. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, [illegible] loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, (Assembly Buildings,) Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and perfect invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is truly extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and imparting the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man derives a more vigorous and harmonious manner [illegible] $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. [illegible] Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATment of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of the former quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock. Sundays excepted. No. 784 Broadway, above 10th-st. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 3 Vesey-st. (Astor House), No. 30 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely sealed and post-paid, by addressing Box 389 Post-Office.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 35 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting room and residence, No. 35 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all otherwise malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, to being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a humbug styling Dr. BUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

[illegible]

[illegible] Sole proprietors, No. 44 Leonard-st., New-York.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $3. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, and operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 653 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE UNDERSIGNED will not be responsible for any debts made in his name by whosoever it may be contracted, without a direct written order by himself.

S. WITTGENSTEIN.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE, New-York, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

[illegible],304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in soil banks.

[illegible],000 cubic yards of puddle.

[illegible],000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.

[illegible],000 cubic yards of rock excavation.

[illegible],000 cubic yards of broken stone.

[illegible],000 cubic yards of stone paving at slope wall.

[illegible] cubic yards of concrete.

[illegible] cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.

2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.

[illegible],000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be readvertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

THEO. B. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.

A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.

Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 4 o'clock P. M., August 6, 1857, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for altering and fitting up class rooms in school No. [illegible], in 13th st., near 6th-av.

The said work to be completed and the building ready for occupation on or before the 15th day of September next.

Such sealed proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for improving the interior of School No. [illegible], in the XVth Ward," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

The plans and specifications of said work can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. [illegible]

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed [illegible]

By order of [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1857.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS of the Metropolitan Police District will receive proposals for supplying the District with ballot-boxes until the 1st day of August next. By order of the Board.

GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, pro tem.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

Commissioner SPEAKMAN wished to state, before [illegible], that he had learned that Commissioner [illegible] was sick, or otherwise he would [illegible] present.

Commissioner BOWEN then adjourned the Board until 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

After the adjournment Attorney-General CUSHING entered the room and had some private conversation with Com. BOWEN relative to the condition of affairs in the Police.

It is understood that as soon as Mr. CUSHING shall have received authority to attend, the Board will proceed to complete the organization of the Department. It is also understood, also, that it will be necessary for Commissioner CUSHING and Commissioner BOWEN and SPEAKMAN to unite upon some person to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. DRAPER.

Mr. CUSHING's partisan friends believe a mutual understanding and harmony of action among the Commissioners will soon be brought about.

SECOND FROM ALDERMAN WILSON.

New-York, Thursday, July 23, 1857.

To the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police:

Your communication in complying with the request of the citizens of the First Ward, is duly received, and answers their wishes. I hope are [illegible] will be organized and conducted for the protection of all parties.

It is the duty of an Alderman to study the interest thereof in everything that relates to the [illegible] of his Ward. I therefore deem it my duty to furnish you with such information as will enable you to maintain the peace and prosperity of the Ward which I represent. You are aware that all emigrant passengers arriving at this port are landed at Castle Garden. This year the emigration has been greater than it has been for several years. The streets are thronged with people from all parts of this City, and the vicinity congregate on the Battery. There are many also, on each ship that arrives at this port more or less vile and desperate men and women who have been sent from European cities for their crimes. These villains mingle with the crowd already assembled, many of whom come to welcome friends and relations, while others come to idle away their time on the shady spots on the Battery. There is the thief who watches his opportunity when citizens are crowding the Battery to pickpocket and rob them; and how soon it happens that they become familiar with the thieves of New-York and with the thieves with which it is filled, and do they not band together and commit their depredations at the most convenient and opportune place, and soon do they learn the ways of the police in these quarters so as to evade them.

Now, gentlemen, I respectfully submit that these are the persons who commit the depredations on and about the Battery, and in the Ward, and not the citizens of the Ward.

These parties are not citizens, nor do they reside in the First Ward, and it is the residents of the Ward who are held accountable for the disturbances which take place, and the crimes which they commit. There are a few men living in the Ward who transact business on the Battery, and these few are boatmen; they are honest, useful, and much-needed class of men.

In a word, there is such a vast amount of shipping and so many strangers from all parts of the world arriving day and night, that it is impossible for the citizens to preserve the peace.

Therefore, gentlemen, you observe that it is absolutely necessary to have a large and efficient Police stationed in the Ward both day and night. Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM WILSON,
Alderman of First Ward.

The First Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The thanks of the respectable residents of the First Ward are due, you for the article published in the Times of Friday relating to Alderman BILLY WILSON's letter to the Police Commissioners about the Rapes, Robberies, &c., which take place, as he says, nightly. He can bring scores of witnesses who will testify under oath that the Ward never was more quiet and peaceable. The few rowdies who live in our Ward have known better since the new Police have been on duty than to commit the many acts of open violation of law which they formerly were allowed to do. The reason is that our new Police though few in number, are men who do their duty; they are not the men selected from the many rum holes where these rowdies congregated as were our former Police, and who consequently allowed their friends to do as they pleased, and as your reporter remarks, the only crowd he met who looked at him askance were some of the friends of the complaining Alderman, and such others who may be mightily found at the drinking-places of both the Ex-Captains.

FIRST WARD.

Letter from Alderman Wilson.

New-York, Friday, July 24, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Alderman WILSON begs to call the attention of the Editor of the Times to the facts stated by the "Commissioners" in reference to the First Ward, and to request that the conclusions drawn from those facts may be made consistent with them. The facts stated are that at earnest an addition of men had been made to the Police force of the Ward, and that from eight o'clock until midnight the Ward was quiet. The conclusions that an honorable man would draw would be that the quietness of the Ward was due to the additional force which had been placed there in response to the official request of Alderman WILSON.

The editor of the Times and its reporter would find their opinion would be more respected by the community if, instead of drawing false conclusions, they were to manifest a decent regard for truth.

If in the discharge of his duties it becomes necessary for Alderman WILSON to make public the inefficiency of the new Police, it certainly should be no reason for a journal, claiming to be independent, to make an unwalled-for attack upon his motives for doing so.

The acts of every public officer are always open to criticism, but nothing can possibly be gained by falsifying facts with regard to any individual, either public or private. Yours respectfully,

WM. WILSON, Ald. First Ward.

Only Six Thieves Left in Cow Bay.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I take it for granted that you are willing to correct all mistakes, even if it is that of your informant rather than your own, especially when such mistakes reflect upon the character of an individual or community.

In your yesterday's paper the persons who admitted and the summary punishment to the Water-street [illegible] who assaulted me the other evening, are called thieves. This, my "Cow Bay" friends think, does them injustice, for while there may be some among them who were once of this character, they solemnly affirm that all who have ever been guilty of thieving have reformed, and now endeavoring to procure an honest livelihood by their daily labor, with the exception of not to exceed half a dozen, and that these have entirely lost caste with their neighbors.

A young man of this vicinity, by the name of TIMOTHY CONNY, is worthy of much credit for the prompt and bold manner he took on the occasion referred to, as well as for the assistance he has rendered the Police in the discharge of their duty in this community since the day of July.

You will be glad to know that some thirty or forty of the young men of this vicinity have given in their names for the formation of a Society for mutual improvement, and that a reading-room is to be opened in the House of Industry for their accommodation. Will it be too much to ask the publishers of New-York to furnish us with the necessary books and papers?

L. M. PEASE.

Arrests Without Cause.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The modern innovation of arrest and holding to bail in [illegible], wherein any vagabond being [illegible] can, on the ex-parte affidavit of any vagabond, [illegible] a malicious and harassing civil. Under the present laws, we at least under their present administration, the liberty of any citizen, not wealthy in this world's goods, is at the caprice of any one.

The modus operandi is as follows: An unprincipled scoundrel (our immaterial,) makes affidavit and claims [illegible] damages for anything, no matter what; a warrant to hold to bail in a corresponding amount, is forthwith issued by an accommodating judge, and the unfortunate victim is ruthlessly seized and immured in a filthy jail, as being of course unable to get the bail demanded. The vampire then sucks from his victim every dollar that he can rake together, and perchance finally releases him, having, however, carefully obtained a release from all claims for false imprisonment, &c. He then pounces on some other victim and repeats the operation.

A short time since a poor fellow committed suicide, not being able to obtain bail for $150, for some trifling [illegible], and thus perished a martyr to the inhumanity of the law.

Now, Editor, such proceedings are a disgrace to our institutions, a practical defiance of all rights guaranteed by our Constitution, and a reproach to our City and State.

JUSTICIA.

The Potters' Cemetery.

Preparations have been made at last for burying of stranger seamen who die in the port of New-York. Heretofore sailors who died friendless in our hospitals, were sent to Potters' Field; but Jack is now to be buried at least like a gentleman, if he is not treated like one while living. A plot of four acres has been selected in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, and purchased for this purpose at a large outlay. This is divided into eighteen different lots, each of which is consecrated to the sole use of one nationality. A square monument lifts up within each enclosure, having a shelving top, on which is chased the flag of the particular nation to which the lot is devoted, and across the stone, below, is inscribed, in plain letters, the name. The centre of the grounds is ornamented with a colossal monument, consisting of a square pedestal of granite, above which rises a pyramid of the same material, the whole surmounted by an immense marble globe, weighing two tons, on which the terrestrial lines are traced. On one side of the column is cut a stranded ship, with a mast falling off, and on the other an anchor.

The eighteen lots are appropriated to strangers of the following nations: The United States, England, France, Ireland, Germany, Spain, Italy, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Africa, Asia, China, Hindostan, Mexico and South America.

The monument cost three thousand dollars, and the whole expense of the Cemetery was about $15,000. Of this sum, about $16,000 were contributed by the merchants of New-York, and $5,000 were appropriated by Congress.

YACHTING.—The following circular has been addressed to the Secretaries of the different Foreign Yacht Clubs:

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB,
NEW-YORK, U. S. A., July 21, 1857.

SIR: I am directed to inform the members of your association, that the One Hundred Guinea Cup, won by the yacht *America* at Cowes, England, Aug. 22, 1851, at the Regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron, as a prize offered *to yachts of all nations*, has been presented to the New-York Yacht Club, subject to the following conditions, viz.:

"Any organized Yacht Club of any foreign country shall be always entitled, through any one or more of its members, to claim the right of sailing a match for this Cup, with any yacht or other vessel, of not less than thirty or more than three hundred tons, measured by the Custom-House rule of the country to which the vessel belongs.

The parties desiring to sail for the Cup may make any match with the Yacht Club in possession of the same that may be determined upon by mutual consent; but in case of disagreement as to terms, the match shall be sailed over the usual course for the Annual Regatta of the Yacht Club in possession of the Cup, and subject to its rules and sailing regulations; the challenging party being bound to give six months notice in writing, fixing the day they wish to start—this notice to embrace the length, Custom House measurement, rig and name of the vessel.

It is to be distinctly understood that the Cup is to be the property of the Club, and not of the members thereof, or owners of the vessel winning it in a match, and that the condition of keeping it open to be sailed for by Yacht Clubs of all foreign countries, upon the terms above laid down, shall forever attach to it, thus making it perpetually a Challenge Cup for friendly competition between foreign countries."

The New-York Yacht Club, having accepted the gift, with the conditions above expressed, consider this a fitting occasion to present the subject to the Yacht Clubs of all nations, and invoke from them a spirited contest for the Championship, and trust that it may be the source of continued friendly strife between the institutions of this description throughout the world, and therefore request that this communication may be laid before your members at their earliest meeting, and earnestly invite a friendly competition for the possession of the prize, tendering to any gentlemen who may favor us with a visit, and who may enter into the contest, a liberal, hearty welcome, and the strictest fair play.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. BLOODGOOD,
Secretary New-York Yacht Club.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met yesterday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, in the Common Pleas Court-room. They granted 21 innkeepers' licenses as follows:

Kerner & Birsch, No. 212 Fourth-street	$40
Thomas E. Clark, No. 66 Maiden-lane	40
Salmon C. Foot, No. 12 South-street	30
Harry Thompson, No. 155 William-street	30
Henry Herman, No. 219 Stanton-street	30
Albert Hurker, No. 212 Tenth-avenue	30
William Earl, No. 276 Sixth-avenue	30
John Campbell, No. 326 Rivington-street	30
Samuel Tryon, No. 67 Market-street	30
Nicholas Fisher, No. 120 East Fortieth-street	30
Brainsted & Scott, No. 481 Broadway	30
Eliza Rocket, No. 301 Houston-street	30
John Roach, No. 575 Eighth-avenue	30
Peter Conner, No. 465 Sixth-avenue	30
Wm. H. Varian, No. 483 Sixth-avenue	30
Henry Van Velsor, No. 163 Duane-street	30
Nicholas Kissel, No. 129 Avenue A	30
Joseph Crocheron, 99th-st., near Hudson River	35
Louis Natke, No. 179 Chambers-street	30
W. D. Swart and C. McCarthy, 3d-av., cor. 62d st.	30
William Taylor, No. 555 Broadway	30

The Commissioners have decided to grant no more licenses until the first Tuesday in September, although they will meet every Tuesday in August to receive applications. These applications are subjected to the closest scrutiny, and thus far the Board has refused about 10 per cent. of the number received. A book has also been opened at Commissioner HASKETT's office, in which persons can enter complaints against keepers of disorderly houses, where liquor is sold.

Commissioner HOLMES said that after a personal inspection of the neighborhood of the Five Points, and conversations with Mr. PEARS and other intelligent persons in that vicinity, the Commissioners have decided *to grant no licenses for the sale of liquor* in that neighborhood, excepting to the houses on the corner of Park and Pearl, and Chatham and Pearl streets. He stated that the Police of the First Ward had not complied with the request to furnish the Commissioners a list of the liquor-shops there, and the character of the houses. In default of this the Commissioners would shortly make a personal inspection of the Ward themselves, commencing with the liquor shops on Greenwich, Washington and West streets, and afterwards those on the cross-streets, and not a license would be granted where the least suspicion existed that the house was disorderly.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE.—On Thursday evening, July 23, the monthly meeting of the officers of the American Juvenile Temperance Society was held at the house of Dr. ALLEN, No. 278 Fourth-avenue, the President in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes, the following reports were read for the past four weeks: Total number of meetings held in the City, 44; number of addresses 88; attendance 4,779; number signed 440, signed since the organization in Oct., 3,558. In addition to those meetings the Secretary and others have addressed large gatherings in New-Durham, N. J., Paterson, N. J., and other towns.

The following sums have been subscribed: Wm. H., $50; J. J. R. & Co., $10; David Wagstaff, $10; W. L. King, $6; T. L. Cuyler, $3; J. P. Prall, $3; W. C. Gilman, $3; J. K. P., $3; R. Pollion, $5; cash $3; do. $2; do. $1; D. H. Turner, $10.

Dr. J. T. ALLEN, JAMES B. DUNN and SALMON H. WALTS, Esqs., were then appointed as delegates to the Convention to take place in Saratoga on the second Tuesday of August.

From the above brief report it will be seen that this Society is steadily accomplishing a great work among the youth of the City. Fifteen meetings are held weekly in various Districts. To carry those on the Committee call upon the friends of the young to assist at the different meetings. Those desiring of so doing can correspond with the Secretary at the office, No. 301 Third-avenue, where also contributions can be sent.

FOUNDLING.—A female child, about six weeks old, was found in the hall of No. 46 Beekman-street, about 9 o'clock last evening. It was taken to the Station-house, Second District, and properly cared for. It will be sent to the Almshouse.

(Advertisement.)

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The undersigned offer their services to protect buildings from lightning. They have had much experience, and have been UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL. They have had the commendation of Prof. HENRY, of Washington, Prof. SILLIMAN, of New-Haven, and many other highly-scientific men. Experience has confirmed the correctness of their theory in regard to non-insulation, and for their views on this subject they have the authority of FARADAY, ARAGO and others. QUIMBY'S IMPROVED LIGHTNING RODS are of superior neatness and durability, according to the opinion of many eminent architects. Further information may be had on application to

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street.

(Advertisement.)

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—The recent post mortem examinations in the French foundling hospitals disclose the alarming fact, that worms destroy multitudes of children. Wise mothers will take note of this fact, and use KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES, a delightful confection, inevitably fatal to intestinal vermin. Sold by D. T. LIKEMAN & Co., and by all druggists, at 25c. per bottle.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

GAS FROM ROSIN.

Gas approaching after the patent of the Baltimore Gas Company, by which that Company, S. S. Wyckoff & Co.

Are now offering the sale

A most complete, cheap, simple

And valuable gas manufacturing

Adapted in all respects to the wants of

Private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, [illegible],

Hotels, warehouses, stores, &c., &c.,

as well as towns and villages.

Details will be furnished

By applying in person or letter

To the office of the Company,

Where a machine can be seen

In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

G. E. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

(Advertisement.)

A WORD TO PERSONS IN DELICATE HEALTH.—Many delicate females suffer from the laying aside of dresses on the approach of Summer, and many are injured by retaining them during the hot season. The difficulty is both pleasantly and effectually obviated by substituting

RAY'S REFINE MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,

composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely wrought material. They act as a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is the surface, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.

JAMES E. RAY, No. 165 Bowery, near Grand-st.

(Advertisement.)

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residence, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

(Advertisement.)

The use of BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills tend to the cure of all diseases; because time has proved them the natural medicine of man. They remove only corrupt humors which cause pain and bodily distress of every kind. It is thus they purify the blood, and cure disease. Principal office, No. 48 Brandreth Building. Sold also at OPERMAN'S, Broadway, corner Twenty-second street, and at No. 241 Hudson-street, and No. 196 Bowery.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Guard against imposition. To do this, look well for the water-mark, "Holloway, New-York and London," which exists on every leaf of the book of directions enveloping the medicine. This trade-mark is manufactured in the paper itself, and discernible on being held up to the light. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c. and $1 per box or pot.

(Advertisement.)

With the thermometer at 90, some men seek the shady side, and some the river side, to keep cool, but we make choice of the inside, of RAY's ZEPHYR UNDER VESTS—sold at No. 165 Bowery, near Grand-street—the lightest and coolest and pleasantest Summer garment ever devised for increasing the enjoyment and improving the health of the wearer.

(Advertisement.)

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 50c. to 60c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 80c. to 90c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5 lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

(Advertisement.)

LAST NIGHT OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"—This evening this far-famed drama will be performed at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, for the last time. Little CORDELIA HOWARD, and her parents appearing in it. Three other pieces will be included in the programme, making it the strongest bill of the season. See advertisement.

(Advertisement.)

WYMAN THE WIZARD.—This remarkable man will give another of his wonderful performances at Barnum's Museum this afternoon and evening. His feats of magic are beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary things of the kind ever attempted in the world. They both amuse and delight.

(Advertisement.)

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The object of the system is to train the student in the practice as well as the Science of law, and in the art of extempore speaking. Next term begins Sept. 8. Send for catalogue to F. W. FOWLER, President.

(Advertisement.)

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, will be found at the great manufactory depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The best gas cook-stove in the world. Call and see it.

(Advertisement.)

SULPHUR AND A PREPARATION OF IRON compounded with sugar, forms J. R. STAFFORD's Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 5 packages, $2 50. Sold at No. 15 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

Tremendous Conflagration in St. Louis—$150,000 worth of Property Destroyed.

From the Intelligencer, 22d.

Between six and seven o'clock yesterday evening, a fire broke out in COLERON, KNIP & Co.'s planing mill, on Second street, between Monroe and Jefferson streets, and almost in an instant the whole building was wrapped in flames. The fire quickly communicated to the dwelling of Mr. CHARLES MARLOW, on Jefferson-street, between Main and Second, and from thence to MARLOW's bedstead and furniture manufactory, an immense five-story building, corner of Second and Monroe streets. All three of these buildings were quickly destroyed, and the wind which had before been blowing from the west, suddenly changed to the opposite direction, beating the flames directly against Mr. JOHN BROTHERTON's immense saw-mill, which in less than a half hour was reduced to ruins.

Several small dwellings surrounding the mills were consumed, but the tenants got out and saved most of their effects. A large warehouse adjoining MARLOW's factory, and stored full of furniture, was also destroyed, with its contents. Also, several large piles of lumber and timber, belonging to the different mills.

The buildings which were burnt, with their surrounding lumber yards, covered an area of nearly two squares, and this space during the time of the conflagration was a perfect sea of flame, whose billows rolled and heaved like the waves of the ocean in a storm. It was a sublime but terrible sight, and bid fair for a time to prove as terrible as it seemed.

We learn that Mr. MARLOW's loss was about $60,000, and that he was insured for $12,000 only. This makes the fourth time his establishment has been burned down, and neither time did the fire originate in his building. BROTHERTON's mill was one of the largest and most complete in the city, and the loss must have been very heavy.

UNITED STATES SURVEYS IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.—The United States surveying archives for the State of Illinois are nearly completed in the office of the Surveyor-General of St. Louis, and will be transmitted to the State authorities as soon as the Legislature shall have passed the necessary law "for the reception and safe-keeping of the same as public records, and for the allowance of free access to the same to the authorities of the United States, as contemplated by the act of Congress approved Jan. 22, 1856."

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred on Wednesday, by which a man named RAIL KOHN, a laborer in the iron mill at Sugerties, lost his life. He and his wife were picking berries along the west bank of the Esopus Creek, when a gun which he had with him was accidentally discharged, killing him instantly.

Over four hundred students have already made engagements for the next session at the University of Virginia, and the number, it is supposed, will reach eight hundred. Among the Lieutenants next session is Prof. CHARLES S. VENABLE, of Prince Edward, in mathematics.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, July 24.

$1,000	Indiana State 6s	84¾		50	Erie Railroad		42
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	84¾		200	do		42
6,000	Virginia 6s	91¾		100	do		42
1,000	do	91¾		200	do	300	42¾
8,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	95		600	do	250	42¾
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	97		100	do	100	42¾
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. 8s	90¾		700	do	2	42¾
	24 Ill. C. Frh. Rights	120		50	do	510	42¾
1,000	Gal. & C. 5d m. b.	91¾		100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	415	30
8	Am. Exchange Bk.	110¾		200	do		30
5	Metropolitan Bank	103¾		100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	225	45
25	do	105¾		200	do	500	45
20	Hanover Bank	90		300	do		46¾
24	National Bank	110		100	do		46¾
20	Penn. Coal Co.	95		20	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.		75¾
324	do	92		200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	90	40¾
100	do	90	92	300	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		96
100	do	90	91¾	18	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.		90
40	Ohio L. & T. Co.		101	250	Chic. & T. R. R.	110	97
25	do		100	500	do		97
100	Canton Co.	58	97¾	100	do	250	97
300	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	98	94	1,000	do	500	97¾
750	do	100	94	75	Ch. & M. R. R.		98
300	do	500	94	50	Mil. & M. R. R.	100	75¾
220	do		94¾	150	La C. & M. R. R.	250	95
100	do	510	94¾	50	do	100	16
400	do	250	95	150	do	100	37
400	do	250	95¾	50	do	250	35¾
400	do	250	95¾	100	do	300	36
300	Panama R. R.	100	92	100	do	510	36
15	C. R. & Q. R. R.		82	500	do		36
100	Reading R. R.	272	78¾	100	do	28	36¾
100	do	30	78¾	48	do		36¾
100	do		78¾	50	do		36¾
50	Ill. Cen. R. R. scrip	110		50	do		36¾
150	do	0	117	5	do		36¾

FRIDAY, July 24—P. M.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* arrived at this port this afternoon, with dates from Liverpool to July 11, and from London and Paris (by mail) to the evening of the 10th inst. The most important portion of the money and market accounts by this arrival had been anticipated by the *Circassian's* news. BENSON & Co., of London, writing July 10 say:

"Since the date of our last Circular, Money has been easier. The payment of the half-yearly dividends having released considerable sums, the rates for loans, on the Stock Exchange, have been from 5 to 5½ ₱ cent.; and although the Directors of the Bank of England have not made any change on their rate, first-class bills have been freely discounted in Lombard-street at 5½ ₱ cent. The want of further news from India, and the continued fall on the Paris Bourse, have tended to check business in the Stock Market. Consols, which we quoted last week at 91¾@92 for 9th inst., are now 91¾@92½ for money, and 91¾@92¾ for the new account 6th August. The transactions in American Securities have been limited, and prices generally lower. Michigan Central Railroad Bonds of 1869 have changed hands at 90¾@91½. New-York Central 6 ₱ cents, at 78; 7 ₱ cents, at 89¾; and shares at 80; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Sinking Fund at 66; Erie 3d mortgage at 78; 1862 Bonds at 65; Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent. Construction Bonds at 88¾, 88 and 87; and shares at 14 premium and 14¾ premium.

At Manchester, prices generally have been influenced in favor of the sellers, by the activity in the Liverpool Cotton Market. Yarns have advanced ¼d. @¼d. ₱ lb., in the fortnight. Cloth does not exhibit a corresponding improvement, but manufacturers are firm, and seek full rates. The Liverpool Cotton Market has been animated during the last few days and prices close at an advance from 1 16d. @⅛d. ₱ lb. The sales for the week will amount to about 67,000 bales. The weather during the week has been favorable and crops have improved. Buyers in our Corn Markets have consequently acted with great caution. We quote choice American Wheat—white at 73s.@74s.; prime red, 64s.@66s. ₱ quarter. Flour—Good brands range from 33s.@35s. ₱ bbl., Indian Corn—Mixed 36s.@37s.; yellow, 38s.; white, 38s.@39s. ₱ 480 lbs. There has been little doing in rails. Our quotations are about the same as last week—£6 15s. for cash and £7 for 6 months' credit."

SATTERTHWAITE's Circular of the same date furnishes the following:

"Since our advices of the 3d instant the position of the Money market has further improved, by the payments of the dividends, and the continued influx of bullion. No change has as yet been made at the Bank of England in the rate of discount, but out of doors Money is ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. below the Bank rate. Consols have slightly declined, and close at 92¾@¾ for Money, and 92¾@¾ for account Aug. 6. The anxiety felt as to the complexion of the Indian news by the next mail checks all tendency to speculation for higher prices. There has been very little investment in American Securities in London during the past week. We note, however, some disposition to buy Stocks and Bonds, where they are sold under the influence of fear or panic at reduced rates. In the present state of Railroad matters in the United States, when the Stocks of Roads whose position is not satisfactory are selling at almost nominal prices, and when sound and profitable Stocks, paying 8 and 10 ₱ cent., are selling at 10 and 20 ₱ cent. discount, we are somewhat surprised at endeavors being made to negotiate in London the Securities of new and unfinished projects, which are utterly unsalable in America."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 4th of July gives the annexed results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£7,863,550	Decrease £379,057
Other Deposits	9,958,616	Increase 474,264
Rest	3,400,341	Increase 43,148
On the other side of the account		
Govern't securities	[illegible]	Decrease [illegible]
Other securities	[illegible]	Increase [illegible]
Notes unemployed	[illegible]	Decrease [illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	Increase [illegible]

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,865,535, being an increase of £325,835; and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £11,516,856, *showing an increase of £137,984, when compared with the preceding return.*

The fluctuations in Consols are shown by the following table:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
July.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Saturday, 4	shut.	shut.	shut.	92¾	92¾	92¾
Monday, 6	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Tuesday, 7	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Wed. 8	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Thursday, 9	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Friday, 10	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾

We have had another quiet day in Money affairs. No change in rates or the general comfort to borrowers, of the supply. Exchange is called an ⅛ ₱ cent. easier on London and ¼ ₱ cent. easier on Paris. First-class bills were done for the *Arago* at 109¾ and 5.17½. The extreme range for Sterling is 109½@109¾; Francs 5.17½@5.16¼. The engagements of Gold for the *Arago*, of which *we are advised this afternoon*, foot up only $810,000. The amount may be increased in the morning. The crop news which the present steamer will carry out is the most cheering and conclusive as to the Grain yield that has yet been reported. The rains of the last few days have been of great service to the Indian Corn. The Wheat harvest is going on well in nearly every section of the country. The market affords increased confidence to trade and money affairs, and has a direct and important influence upon the Railway traffic for the ensuing autumn. Added to this, the rumor is current to-day that the new administration of the New-York and Erie, and the Michigan Southern Roads are already meeting the hitherto rival interests of the New-York Central and Michigan Central, in friendly conferences, on the all-important subject of freight and passenger fares, and the doing away with superfluous and expensive fast trains. Mr. CORNING, of Albany, and Mr. MORAS, of the Erie, have had one or two meetings.

The Stock Market recovered this afternoon most of the partial decline of yesterday, and closed buoyant. After the printed list of the Second Board was closed, Erie brought 34¾, and New-York Central 84¾, a rise of 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. from the lowest morning sales. Between the Boards, as usual, this week, the *Shorts* paid 50 ₱ cent. for Southern Michigan, although sellers at the Board at 47@45 ₱ cent. on short options. The stock keeps scarce, and the contest between *Bull* and *Bear* is carried on with marked advantage to the former, in consequence of the unusual differences paid to make deliveries. The Western list closed generally firm; Galena slightly off from yesterday, and La Crosse further depressed by sales from a quarter heretofore deemed especially friendly. Railroad Bonds and State Stocks firm and sparingly offered.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $277,887; paid out $114,845, and held at the close $12,515,098.

TRADE ON THE STATE CANALS.

	1857.	1856.	1857.
Canals open	May 4.	May 4.	May 4.
Flour, bbls	876,114	656,963	197,961
Wheat, bush	801,968	2,047,619	128,163
Corn	3,650,458	2,128,465	1,200,441
Barley	56,453	149,059	190,384
Oats, bush	1,428,145	2,624,587	1,344,094
Rye		1,658,106	95,822
Pork, bbls	63,932	54,450	8,064
Beef, bbls	9,677	9,004	2,789
Cheese, lbs	99,900	143,700	135,600
Butter, lbs	212,000	291,900	92,700
Lard	3,063,500	3,116,700	575,000
Bacon	7,790,400	4,466,900	1,799,600
Wool	1,928,100	204,500	161,100

Mr. E. D. BROWN, late cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, has been chosen President, vice JOHN CLAFF, deceased. GEORGE W. YOUNG, late paying teller, has been chosen cashier.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,[illegible], against $3,[illegible], the week ending July 24, last year.

Mr. JOHN THORNTON, No. 2 Wall-street, quotes Land Warrants as follows. A further advance of 1 cent ₱ acre has occurred, and we now quote, viz.:

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
	Per Acre.		Per Acre.
40 acres	$1 10	40 acres	$1 15
80 acres	90	80 acres	1 00
120 acres	91	120 acres	95
160 acres	80	160 acres	90

A correspondent sends us the following about the Honduras enterprise:

Letters from the Deputy Agent and Chief Engineer of the Honduras Railway Company, report the advance of the Engineers to San Pedro, 20 miles inland from Port Cortez, having passed the most thickly wooded, most difficult, and least attractive part of the entire line, and having secured, in the words of the Chief Engineer, Mr. TRAUTWINE, "a cheap and beautiful line," with abundance of good building material, including fine white marble, at its side. The Government and people were enthusiastically favorable to the work. The entire Engineer corps was in perfect health, notwithstanding the great exposures to which they had been subjected. This Honduras Company seems to be going on quietly but strongly with its work. It is stated that Baron ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, is to go on the Direction in Europe, at the request of the French Government. The Directors will then stand, thirteen in England, two in France, and six in the United States.

The general markets display considerable steadiness. Breadstuffs were in moderate request at previous prices. Cotton is rather quiet, yet is very stiffly held. Provisions are salable and firm. Sugars appear a little brisker, but prices favor buyers. Hides are arriving slowly, while being in active request at advancing rates. Sole Leather is freely dealt in, including Buenos Ayres and Orinoco middle weights, which have improved 1c. ₱ lb since last Friday. The week's movements have been:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	22,600	10,000
Sales during the week, sides	22,400	15,100
Stock at the close of the week, sides	23,600	15,100

Coal as a Railway Fuel.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in the money column of one of your cotemporaries certain remarkable facts in relation to the use of bituminous coal as fuel on railroads, going to prove the great saving thence to be derived by the railroad interest of the country. This is undoubtedly true, and we are aware that experiments have been made on other as well as on the roads there mentioned, all tending to substantiate the facts there put forward. An experiment was made some weeks ago on the Erie Railroad, by simply burning Cumberland coal in a wood engine, and, in this imperfect way, the saving proved to be more than 43 per cent over wood; but besides showing the great advantage thence to be derived by railroads, your neighbor might, with propriety, have alluded to the great benefit which will accrue to the valuable property in Cumberland region, whence the coal properly adapted for this purpose must be chiefly drawn. S.

Cincinnati Stock and Money Markets.

From Hessen and Heimel's Circular, July 23.

The improving tendency in stock circles, observable at the date of our last circular, has continued during the past week, and the market closes to-day with a decided improvement in demand and more firmness in prices. The operating cause of this improvement, and one which is infusing confidence and increased energy and enterprise into every department of trade and all the industrial arts, is unquestionably the character and abundance of the harvest which is now in successful progress.

The transactions in Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia shares have uniformly been at 90. There is a better feeling in Hamilton and Dayton shares, which are now generally sold at 66 to 69, the latter rate is 1 ₱ cent. below the last sales in New-York. The Board of Directors of the latter road made a dividend of 3 ₱ cent. on the stock of the last six months. The [illegible] of the Cincinnati New-York held at Cincinnati, on the 20th, declared a dividend of forty-five cents on 65.

In Sterling, we have [illegible] with a fair demand, at prices within the range of our quotations.

The shares of the Cincinnati and Chicago Road ceased to bear interest on the 4th of July, the day on which the road was opened to Logansport. We, however, learn that a resolution